Volume 167 No. 19

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Memo to executives, purchasing agents, technical people

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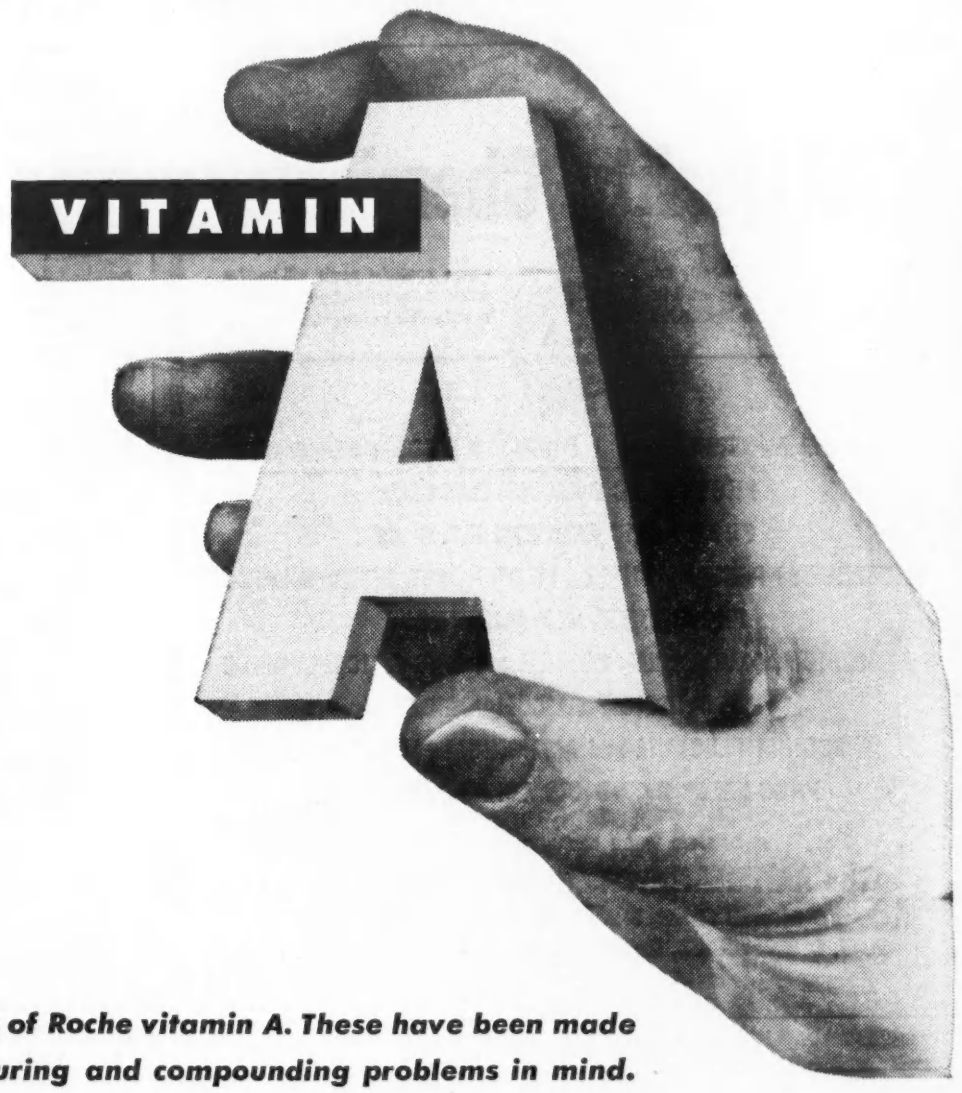

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Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U. S. P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

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Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,450,000 U. S. P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

Special Types:

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate
1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate
2,800,000 to 2,900,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

Packaging—All liquid types of Roche vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is provided, permitting the withdrawal of any desired volume or weight while maintaining a constant pressure of inert gas inside the container. Special blends can be made and stored within this special can. Demonstration gladly arranged on request.

Samples available; ask your Roche representative or write the Vitamin Division.

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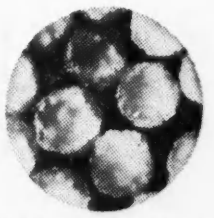
Type 500 dry vitamin A acetate.
500,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 325 dry vitamin A acetate.
325,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Type 250 dry vitamin A acetate.
250,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

Each of these types is available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60. Type 325 is also available in No. 80 mesh. They are designed for use in dry preparations—tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements—where mixing with dry granulations is possible with minimum loss of potency.



Roche dry vitamin A acetate, magnified. Note uneven edges—an advantage in tableting.

Other types of Roche dry vitamin A acetate in combination with vitamin D_2 are also available. Information on request.

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Salk Vaccine Controls At Federal Level Hit

Legislative moves that embrace the manufacture of Salk polio vaccine in any scheme of compulsory allocation of the limited supplies of the material will be opposed by the drug manufacturing industry, Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, declared last week.

As the number of new bills in the senate and house calling for federal controls over the distribution of the vaccine continued to mount, Dr. Bambach asserted that inclusion of the producers in a program of compulsory allocation not only is wholly unnecessary but might even tend to slow down distribution.

As far as the makers are concerned, he said, the eleven-man advisory committee set up by Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is already doing what would be called for in any compulsory allocation legislation. And, he added, each of the manufacturers has pledged to ship the vaccine only in accordance with the committee's recommendations.

Foundation Getting All Current Output

At the present time, no shipments are being made to other than the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for use in its program of inoculating children in the first and second grades. Even these shipments have been held up for a week pending approval of the individual batches, in accordance with minimum standards and procedures still being ironed out by a technical committee of the drug industry and the Public Health Service.

Dr. Bambach also stated that it seems unnecessary to propose legislation to make it illegal to sell a product on the black market when it is already illegal under

—*Continued on page 70*

Pyrethrum and Totaquine Disposal Planned by GSA

General Services Administration last week issued notices that it intends to dispose of approximately 60,000 pounds of pyrethrum (20 percent) extract and 7,818,272 ounces of totaquine now held in the national stockpile.

The agency explained in the notices that the two materials are "obsolescent for use in time of war because of the development of new and better materials." The materials will be available on and after November 1.

It is proposed to channel the pyrethrum to the pyrethrum processors at current market prices over a twelve month period. The agency expressed the belief that this plan will protect the United States against avoidable loss and also protect producers, processors and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

The totaquine to be disposed of will be offered for sale generally. All those considered by General Services Administration to be interested in purchasing such material will be invited to submit offers.

The principal component of totaquine is quinine, it was explained. The quantity of quinine contained in the amount of totaquine to be offered is not considered to be such that the proposed sale will disrput the usual markets of producers, processors and consumers, it was stated. It is anticipated that all or nearly all of the sales will be for export, GSA added.

Mines Bureau Appoints Flinn to Health Position

Dr. Robert H. Flinn has been appointed chief of the division of health of the Bureau of Mines on a two-year detail from the Public Health Service, it was announced last week.

The division of health was established last December as part of a reorganization of the Bureau's health and safety activities. As chief, Dr. Flinn will assist in formulating programs and basic policies with regard to health in the mineral industries and directing research designed to minimize health hazards peculiar to those industries.

Copper Measure Clears House

The house last week passed H.R. 5696 to continue the suspension of import taxes on copper until June 30, 1958. The bill now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

Lead, Zinc Buying Policy Of Gov't Seen Continuing

The government's program of purchasing lead and zinc for the national stockpile will be continued during the current year and probably through 1956, Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, said last week.

The program was started last August at the direction of the President and provided for purchase of 200,000 tons of newly-mined domestic lead and 300,000 tons of newly-mined domestic zinc in fiscal 1955. Since the program has been underway the price of lead has risen 2½ cents a pound and the price of zinc 2¾ cents a pound above their low points. At the same time, smelter stocks of lead have been reduced from 97,000 tons to 60,000 tons and of zinc from 210,000 tons to 90,000 tons.

Customs Simplification Bill Offered in House by Cooper

A new administration-sponsored bill for simplification of the customs laws was introduced in the house last week by Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the ways and means committee. Mr. Cooper announced that hearings would start on the measure, H.R. 6040, May 23, with representatives of the Treasury Department as the first witnesses.

A major provision of the bill relates to valuation for the purposes of assessing duties. The provision would eliminate the use of "foreign value" and make export value the preferred method of valuation, where export value can be ascertained. In addition the bill makes some changes in the definitions of certain other values which are used for assessing customs duties.

The net effect of these changes in the law would be to reduce the value for customs purposes and reduce the amount of revenue realized from existing rates of duty. This was shown in the result of a sample survey conducted by the Bureau of Customs at eight ports of entry on imports during fiscal 1954.

Products of the chemical and allied industries were shown to be among the items that would be chiefly affected by the change. In the case of industrial chemicals, the value of the imported products for tariff purposes would be reduced

—*Continued on page 43*

Farm Price Support Rise Receives Approval of House

The house last week passed by a vote of 206 to 201 H. R. 12, to restore price supports for basic agricultural commodities to 90 percent of parity. The higher rate would apply to 1956 crops. The bill now goes to the senate where action this session is doubtful. Present price supports range from 75 percent to 90 percent of parity.

Government Gets Nine Bids For Rubber Unit in Baytown

Nine proposals to purchase the government's GR-S copolymer plant at Baytown, Tex., were received by the Rubber Production Facilities Disposal Commission at the close of the bidding period, midnight April 29, it was announced by the commission last week. This plant, with a capacity to produce 44,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year, was one of the three plants left unsold when the government got out of the rubber business.

Proposals to purchase the Baytown plant were received from the following companies:—American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass.; Baytown Rubber & Chemical Company, Baytown, Tex.; Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York; General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation, Akron; Edwin W. Pauley, Los Angeles; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., and United Carbon Company, Charleston, W. Va.

The commission will start negotiations with prospective purchasers immediately. Under the law, negatiations must be completed within sixty days. Sale of the Baytown plant, if completed, will mark the twenty-fifth facility sold of the twenty-seven plants originally offered in the program. The commission leased one plant in Louisville, Ky. and received no bids on a GR-S copolymer plant at Institute, W. Va., which has been in stand-by since September, 1953.

The commission has completed transfer of the twenty-four facilities sold with a total payment by the purchasers of $285,832,378.56 for the plants, raw materials, work in process, spare parts, plus net additions to the properties since August 31, 1954. All but four purchasers elected to pay cash to the government. These four companies paid 25 percent down and gave secured notes for the balance totaling $20,331,122.87 to be paid over ten years at 4 percent interest.

Calcium Carbide Activity Down 10 Percent in 1954

The chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration last week stated that United States production and consumption of calcium carbide in 1954 dropped 10 percent below the peak 1953 level. A special survey of the industry to determine the distribution pattern of this material showed that a capacity increase of 25 percent in 1954 raised a total annual rated carbide producing capacity to 1,223,000 short tons. The ratio of production to capacity, which rose initially and remained fairly steady through 1953, dropped to 59 percent in 1954, largely as a result of the extensive additions to capacity that year.

The survey pointed out that most of the consumption decline was reflected in calcium carbide usage for metal welding and cutting and for the dry-cleaning solvents, per- and tri-chlorethylene. Metal welding and cutting, however, continued to account for the greatest use of calcium carbide.

Trade Bill Seen Ready For Signing This Week

The trade agreements extension bill H.R. 1 probably will be in the hands of President Eisenhower for signing before the end of this week. At last weekend, the only legislative hurdles remaining were settlement of the differences between the house and senate by a conference committee and approval of the conference committee report.

Congressional leaders did not anticipate that there would be any great difficulty in reaching an agreement on the matters in dispute and the report of the conference committee should be ready for action early this week. It was stated that only one amendment was likely to cause trouble, but even this would be acceptable to the White House if it threatened to delay the bill too long.

What Millikin Amendment Provides

This is the Millikin amendment to the escape clause providing that increased imports may be considered as threatening serious injury to an industry if the Tariff Commission finds that they have "contributed materially" to this result, and that a domestic manufacturer may be permitted to seek tariff relief where he is losing money on only one segment of his business as a result of competition from imports.

Although the White House issued a statement last week expressing satisfaction with the bill as it had been amended by the senate finance committee, there was some disposition to question the Millikin amendment as being too liberal in providing relief under the escape clause.

The bill was sent to conference following its passage in the senate by a roll call vote of 75-13 after a dozen amendments offered from the floor during three days of debate had been rejected. Only one minor change was made in the bill by the senate. This was to give cherry growers the right to a Tariff Commission hearing under the escape clause.

Various Amendments Rejected

Among the amendments rejected overwhelmingly were proposals to impose import quotas on oils, to repeal the peril point provisions of existing law, to hold up all future trade agreements until specifically approved by congress, and to provide for congressional review and approval of Tariff Commission recommendations which have not been put into effect by the President.

As the bill was sent to conference it provided for the following:—

- Authority for the President to reduce tariff rates existing on January 1, 1955, up to 5 percent a year, over a period of the next three years.
- Authority to cut tariff rates which are higher than 50 percent of the value of an import to not less than 50 percent, with not more than one-third of the cut becoming effective in any one year.
- Authority for the President to "adjust" imports whenever he found goods entering the country in such volume as to "impair the national security."
- Amendment to the escape clause to make it less difficult for an industry to prove injury from imports and directed the Tariff Commission to make public its recommendations on escape clause action as soon as they are sent to the President.

Chemicals Get Third of ODM Goals

Of the more than 200 Office of Defense Mobilization expansion goals, over a third are for essential chemicals, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association pointed out last week.

In a check of certificates of necessity granted by the government as of March 31 of this year, MCA reported that 1,040 went to chemical companies. These certificates cover chemical projects with a total cost of $2,952,000,000. An estimated 87.2 percent of these projects, the association said, was in place at the close of this year's first quarter.

MCA noted that the chemical industry has earmarked more than $6,000,000,000 for expansion from 1951 through 1955. Estimated by years, these expenditures are as follows:—(1951) $1,247,000,000; (1952) $1,451,000,000; (1953) $1,559,000,000; (1954) $1,235,000,000, and (1955) $1,200,000,000. MCA said it expects that in 1956 and 1957, annual spending on expansion will range above $1,000,000,000.

A breakdown on the certificates of necessity by ODM through the first quarter of 1955 was reported by MCA as follows:—

	Number of Certificates	Total Cost of Projects	Estimated Value in Place as of March 31	Percent of Total
Industrial inorganic chemicals	286	$878,302,000	$772,601,000	88.0
Industrial organic chemicals	173	579,833,000	531,773,000	91.7
Alkalies & chlorine	60	278,098,000	276,085,000	99.3
Plastics materials	109	267,867,000	180,410,000	67.4
Synthetic fibers	32	257,854,000	220,816,000	85.6
Compressed & liquefied gases	87	113,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	293	571,280,000	478,016,000	83.7

Spencer Shannon Becomes Head of Minerals Mobilization

Spencer S. Shannon last week was sworn in as director of the Office of Minerals Mobilization, Department of the Interior. Mr. Shannon had previously served as a consultant to assistant secretary for mineral resources Felix E. Wormser since January of this year.

The Office of Minerals Mobilization, set up in January, will carry out functions authorized by the defense production act of 1950 and delegated to Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay with respect to strategic and critical metals and minerals, including solid fuels. Since 1939, Mr. Shannon has been engaged in private consulting work in mining and related fields. He has held a number of major positions in the federal government. Among other things, he was a member of Secretary McKay's survey team for the Bureau of Mines.

Gov't Weighs Control Of Loss Leader Sales

Legislation for control of loss leader sales as a substitute for the Miller-Tydings and McGuire fair trade laws is under consideration by the Department of Justice, assistant Attorney General Stanley Barnes told a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee last week.

Mr. Barnes stated that the study was undertaken at the direction of the Attorney General who hasn't made up his mind yet on the matter of repeal of the fair trade laws as recommended recently by the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Anti-trust Laws.

The proposal that a law be enacted to control loss leader sales—sales made at below cost to attract customers in the hope that they will purchase other articles—was made by a minority group of the national committee. Mr. Barnes also said that the minority suggested to stop "debasement of trade names"—presumably meaning the sales of branded merchandise by discount houses.

Sen. O'Mahoney Issues Complaint

He called attention to these two proposals after Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, supporter of the fair trade laws, had complained of local merchants being undersold by certain "large national discount houses." He asked whether the national committee had given any consideration to protecting the local merchants against the practices of the discount houses.

Mr. Barnes remarked that competition is now so severe that some companies are filing fair trade enforcement suits against retailers one day and selling to price-cutting discount houses the next. He said these companies should face the realities of the situation.

He said that a recent survey of drug store sales of over 600 items made by the antitrust division showed that prices on non-fair trade items were, on the average, 18 percent less than the similar fair traded items. Mr. Barnes has stated in the past that he is opposed to the fair trade laws and favors their repeal.

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Commercial Solvents Cuts Nitroparaffins, Derivatives

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced that a number of substantial price reductions on nitroparaffins and their derivatives will go into effect when CSC's Sterlington, La., plant goes on stream sometime around August 1. Among them are price cuts of 1¾ cents a pound for 1-nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, and a drop of 15¼ cents a pound in the price of 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP). The new prices will be as follows:—

Nitromethane and nitroethane, 22½ cents per pound, tankcars, delivered; 1-nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, 21 cents, tankcars, delivered; AMP, 42 cents, tankcars, delivered; 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (concentrate), 45 cents, l.c.l., f.o.b. plant; hydroxylammonium acid sulfate (100 percent HAS basis), 27 cents, l.c.l., f.o.b. plant; hydroxylammonium sulfate, 75 cents, l.c.l., f.o.b. plant; tris(hydroxymethyl)aminoethane, 50 cents, l.c.l., f.o.b. plant, and "Alkaterge," 58 cents, l.c.l., f.o.b. plant.

Atlas Sells Revolite Division To Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced selling its Revolite division to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Under the terms of the agreement, Raybestos will acquire the inventories, equipment, trademarks and other assets of the Atlas plant at Stamford, Conn., it was announced. The Revolite operation was acquired by Atlas in 1936. It functioned as part of the "Zapon" industrial finishes department, which was sold to Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in March (OPD, 3/28/55).

Carotene Price Is Reduced, Hoffmann-La Roche Reports

Hoffmann-La Roche has gone into commercial production on beta carotene and has effected a new low price as a result of its stepped-up production. The new price to manufacturers is $100 per kilo less than the previously prevailing price of $500 per kilo. The company has also announced a more practicable form of the material for use by food processors. This is a 24 percent semi-solid suspension of crystalline material in vegetable oils, packaged in three and thirty-three pound containers.

Lithium Corporation Makes Price Reduction on Its Line

Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has announced a general price reduction on lithium carbonate, lithium hydroxide and lithium chloride, lithium metal, lithium amide and lithium hydride, and nine special ceramic compounds. The company has expanded production at a new chemical plant at Bessemer City, N. C., which is now shipping finished material and is soon to be in full production.

Among the reductions, which go into effect tomorrow, are a 5-cent-a-pound cut in technical lithium carbonate and a 7½-cent slash in lithium hydroxide. The new price on the carbonate will be 85 cents, carloads, delivered, while the hydroxide will be quoted at 90 cents for carloads, delivered.

There will also be a new price for lithium hydride—$14 a pound for lots of 100 pounds and over. Lithium metal ingots, under the new schedule, will be quoted at $11.50 a pound for quantities of 100 pounds or more.

Sulfuric Acid Plant Contract Placed by Northern Chemical

Northern Chemical Industries, Searsport, Maine, has placed a contract with Leonard Construction Company of Chicago for its second Monsanto type contact acid plant. J. E. Totman, president of Northern Chemical, said the plant will have a rated daily capacity of 100 tons of 100 percent sulfuric acid. Combined with its present plant, Northern Chemical will have a total rated daily capacity of 170 tons, with actual capacity up to 220 tons.

The new sulfuric acid facility is slated for completion by next January 1, preceding by about sixty days Northern Chemical's completion date for its 125-ton-day anhydrous ammonia and nitric acid installation now being constructed by the Girdler Company of Louisville, Ky.

Koppers Company Will Buy All American Aniline's Stock

Carrying on its program of expansion and diversification in the chemical field, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has agreed to purchase all the outstanding capital stock of American Aniline Products, Inc., fifth largest manufacturer of dyestuffs in the United States, it was announced last week by Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers. Mr. Foy said that the transaction would be on a cash basis, but the amount involved was not announced.

American Aniline has been principally owned by George L. Armour, a brother of the late Bernard R. Armour who started it in this country in 1909 under the name of Swiss Colours Company. The corporation is engaged in the manufac-

—Continued on page 54

Trisodium Phosphate Facility Of Shea Reported On Stream

Shea Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., has announced initial shipments of trisodium phosphate from the newly completed unit of its sodium phosphate plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. At the same time, the company announced that movement of its executive offices from Baltimore to Jeffersonville is proceeding smoothly. Transfer of the fiscal and accounting offices, scheduled for this week, will complete the movement.

TODI Price Is Lowered

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., has announced a substantial reduction in the price of bitolylene di-isocyanate (TODI), which is widely used in the new polyurethane synthetics. TODI is now being offered at $1.50 per pound in ton lots, $2 per pound in standard drums and $2.50 per pound in less than standard drums. Truckload quantities will be supplied by Carwin upon reasonable notice at $1.30 a pound.

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Price Index Declines Slightly

The overall OPD price index continued the sagging movement exhibited in recent weeks and dropped 0.09 point last week to stand at 106.82.

Largest contributory factor to the drop was the oils, fats and waxes market. In this section, gains in edible oils were more than offset by a decrease of $2 per ton in soybean meal. Other declines in this group were in cocoa butter, copra, choice white greases, coconut and rice bran oils, oleo stearine, and tallow. Lard prices firmed, as did cod, crude and refined corn, crude and refined cottonseed, and crude and refined soybean oils.

Prices were lowered for beta carotene and for pyridoxine hydrochloride in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals market. Other quotations were steady in this group. The textile and leather chemicals section reported greater competition among suppliers of egg albumin, causing a price decrease. Egg yolk was reduced in some quarters. Corn products moved slowly, but steadily, with consumers maintaining an active interest. Potato starch producers noted little change in the domestic market, but stated that imported Danish material was again available.

Dried blood prices firmed on a New York basis. Other materials in the agricultural chemicals section were unchanged. A reduction in the price of mercury was the only change reported in the heavy chemicals market. Coal chemicals showed marked stability in price. Demand was reported at its best in tar acids. Phenol, also, was moving well to phenolic resins and adhesives.

Bleached bonedry and refined shellac quotations were lowered in the face of a weaker position for forward shipment. Also changed in the protective coatings market were tungstated colors, which were advanced. Green chromium oxide was in the list of higher prices, as were some synthetic iron oxides. Price movements in propane were reported in the petroleum derivatives market. In the Group 3 area, the tankcar price was advanced ½c. per gallon, while the New York and Philadelphia listings were reduced ½c. each. Warmer weather was the significant factor in the price reductions, but they were not totally unexpected. The Group 3 price advanced from what had been considered the lowest price in some years.

Essential oils reduced included cedarwood, coriander, lemongrass, ocotea cymbarum, peppermint, sassafras, vetiver, and wormseed. Ceylon citronella oil was the only one moving upward. Ceylon and "0000" cinnamon and Indian fennel seed were firmer. Caraway seed, Indian celery seed, Czech fennel seed, Spanish paprika, and poppy seed declined, as did black and white pepper. The price picture for industrial organics was steady, with many of these aliphatics reported to be enjoying an excellent demand level.

Prices Advanced

Black, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb. (58).
Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton (37).
Blue, methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, 15c. per lb. (58).
Victoria toner, tungstated, PTMA, 15c. per lb. (58).
Brown, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb. (58).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb. (55).
"0000," 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (55).
Green, brilliant thioflavin toner, tungstated, PTMA, 20c. per lb. (58).
Chromium oxide, 8¼c. per lb. (58).
Lard, 2.5c. per lb. (64).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (55).
Cod, ½c. per lb. (64).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (64).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Red, rhodamine, tungstated, PTMA, 20c. per lb. (58).
Yellow, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb. (58).

Prices Reduced

Caraway seed, ½c. per lb. (55).
Carotene, beta, crystalline, 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, 10c. per gram (49).
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb. (55).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (64).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (64).
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb. (63).
powd., 4c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, 1c. per lb. (55).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (64).
choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Mercury, $3.50 per flask (31).
Oil, cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (55).
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (55).
Ocotea cymbarum, 10c. per lb. (55).
Peppermint, 25c. per lb. (55).
Rice bran, ½c. per lb. (64).
Sassafras, art., 2c. per lb. (55).
Vetiver, Haitian, 80c. per lb. (55).
Wormseed, 25c. per lb. (55).
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (55).
Pepper, black, Malabar, ½c. per lb. (55).
white, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (55).
Dutch, ½c. per lb. (55).
Iranian, 1c. per lb. (55).
Polish, ½c. per lb. (55).
Turkish, ½c. per lb. (55).
Pyridoxine, hydrochloride, 9c. per gram (49).
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb. (58).
refd., 2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

May 6, 1955	April 29, 1955	May 7, 1954
106.82	106.91	109.37

CMRA Tells Program For Meeting May 19

The Chemical Market Research Association has announced the program for the May 19 sessions of its annual meeting, to be held at the Plaza hotel, New York.

The first speaker at the morning session will be Dexter M. Keezer, vice-president and director of the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. His topic will be "General Economic Outlook." The second speaker will be Richard F. Messing, manager of the industrial economics department of Arthur D. Little, Inc., who will speak on "Chemicals for Agriculture."

Shea Smith, 3rd, assistant director of marketing research for Monsanto Chemical Company, will have as his topic, "The Future Outlook for Organic Chemicals" and Manfred Keller, sales assistant to the director of the merchandising division of the textile fibers department of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., will speak on "Synthetic Fibers."

Award for James Park

S. D. Koonce, president of the association, will present the CMRA memorial award to James G. Park at a luncheon session. Mr. Park is a director and vice-president of Enjay Company.

The afternoon session will open with a talk on "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals" by Edmund R. Swanberg, an associate with Scudder, Stevens & Clark. He will be followed by Gordon Brown, who will have as his topic, "The Trend of Plastics Use." Mr. Brown is vice-president of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Edwin M. Ott, production manager of the industrial chemicals division of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, will have as his topic "Inorganic Chemicals," and Robert C. Miller, manager of chemical economics research for Stanford Research Institute, will speak on "Economic Implications of Chemical Growth."

C. P. Neidig, president-elect and chairman of the program committee, will preside at the annual banquet. Howard S. Bunn, executive vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "Chemical Progress—Beyond 1960."

Celanese New Vinyl Acetate Capacity Is Expected June 1

Doubling of the productive capacity of the vinyl acetate unit of the Pampa, Tex., plant of Celanese Corporation of America will be completed around June 1, R. W. KixMiller, general manager of the chemical division of the company, announced today. Although the original design provided for increased output, the current expansion is considerably ahead of the anticipated schedule.

"In addition to a potential 80,000,000 pound consumption in water-based paints by 1957," Mr. KixMiller continued, "vinyl acetate is utilized for polyvinyl acetate adhesives, coatings for leather, paper and cloth, sheets and films. It is also used as an intermediate in the preparation of pharmaceuticals. The abundant supply of basic raw materials produced by the company's two Texas plants places it in a good position to meet increasing demands for this important monomer."

Mr. KixMiller also disclosed that facilities are now being installed at Pampa for production of methyl ethyl ketone to satisfy the demand for this product by manufacturers of surface coatings; lubricating oils; paint removers; adhesives; industrial cleaning compounds; insecticides; artificial leather and photographic film.

Pfizer Offering New Esters Derived From Itaconic Acid

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., last week announced the availability of dimethyl itaconate and dibutyl itaconate, two new esters of itaconic acid.

According to Pfizer, this is the first time that these highly reactive monomers have been offered to the chemical and allied industries. Both esters have been found to copolymerize with many other monomers, including acrylonitrile, the methacrylates, vinyl chloride, styrene and butadiene.

Paul E. Weber, assistant sales manager of the chemical sales division, indicated that dimethyl itaconate and dibutyl itaconate are useful as intermediates for pharmceuticals, photographic chemicals and surface active agents and have a wide potential use in the plastics industry. Sample of dibutyl itaconate, a clear liquid, and dimethyl itaconate, a white crystalline solid, are available from Pfizer for evaluation along with a technical data bulletin on the two new esters.

Diamond Plant Manager

Wayne D. Wegrich as been made manager of the Waco, Tex., plant of Diamond Black Leaf Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Wegrich was previously a sales engineer for nearly a year with Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. From 1952 to 1954, he was associated with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation in various posts at its Waco and Richmond, Va., plants.

Hercules Oxychemical Plant At Gibbstown Now Operating

The new multi-million-dollar Gibbstown, N. J., oxychemical plant of Hercules Powder Company is now on stream marking completion of a major step in the expansion and diversification program of the company. The plant is designed to produce annually 26,000,000 pounds of phenol, 16,000,000 pounds of acetone, as well as a-methylstyrene, acetophenone, and hydroperoxides.

The Hercules cumene oxidation process is employed at the new plant to produce the chemicals. The development of the new Hercules method was the culmination of a long-range research program that has been carried on for the past fifteen years. An equivalent process was developed by the Distillers Company, Ltd., working indepently in England. To assure its right

—*Continued on page 46*

Western Condensing Markets Fermentation Grade Lactose

Western Condensing Company of Appleton, Wis., and Petaluma, Calif., is now marketing a new fermentation grade lactose. Douglass L. Mann, sales vice-president of the company, stated that a new manufacturing process will enable Western to effect economies that will substantially reduce lactose prices to drug houses. This price cut, he went on, should make lactose available on a sound economic basis for use in developing other antibiotics in addition to penicillin.

Farm Chemurgic Council Is Reorganized, Renamed

The National Farm Chemurgic Council was reorganized last week as the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research. Its president, Henry T. McKnight, Virginia farmer and former secretary of President Eisenhower's interim agricultual advisory commission, announced that the aim of the new council is to vigorously promote agricultural research and the extension of its findings. "This will mean more and better food, clothing and shelter at lower costs for Americans in the years ahead," Mr. McKnight declared.

At the new organization's first meeting in Washington, formal steps for establishment, including the filing of a charter and by-laws with the Secretary of the State of Illinois, were taken by the council's new executive committee which includes Edmond M. Cook, vice-president, John Deere & Co.; W. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, farmer; Dr. K. Starr Chester, Battelle Memorial Institute, and Mr. McKnight.

The purpose of the new organization is "to encourage research in the production, marketing and utilization of agricultural products and to promote profitable application of such research findings through the active cooperation of agriculture, industry, government, and other institutions to these ends." The council will not be an actual research agency, according to Mr. McKnight. Rather, its sole function will be to stimulate research on the whole broad agricultural front.

Council officers elected last week include:—Chairman of the board, Wheeler McMillen, editor-in-chief of *Farm Journal;* president, Mr. McKnight; vice-presidents, Dr. Chester and Mr. Roach; secretary, Robert D. McMillen, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; treasurer, John W. Ticknor of the council's New York office; assistant secretary, Lloyd Partain, director of agricultural relations and marketing for *Better Farming;* assistant treasurer, Dr. Norman A. Shepard, director of research for American Cyanamid Company, New York, and honorary vice-president, D. Howard Doane, chairman, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo.

American Synthetic Rubber Expanding Louisville Facility

Bancroft W. Henderson, president of American Synthetic Rubber Corporation, announced last week that an expansion program is under way which will provide the company's plant in Louisville, Ky., with new dock and storage facilities. The new docks, he said, will permit delivery of key raw materials from Texas by barge at "substantial savings" in transportation costs.

The expansion program also calls for installation of equipment to produce several polymers in addition to those currently in production. The new dock and storage facilities are expected to be completed, Mr. Henderson said, about September 1st, and the additional polymers are expected to be on stream about September 15th. The Louisville plant was recently purchased by American Synthetic Rubber Corporation from the US government.

Oil History Made in France Last Year

Last year marked a significant milestone in French petroleum history, according to the Department of Commerce. However, it was pointed out that most of the year's achievements capped developments which had long been in progress.

The petroleum industry one of the few in France which maintained a fairly constant rate of progress through recent period of recession and stagnation in other sectors. The production index of the industry for 1954 was 384 (based on 100 for 1938), as compared with an index of 348 in 1953 and 329 in 1952. Of the total fuel consumed by the French economy, petroleum has assumed a constantly rising share, and consumption of petroleum products is expected to rise in coming years.

Discovery Made South of Bordeaux

The first spectacular oil discovery on French territory was made in March of last year by the predominantly American-owned company, Esso-Standard Francaise, at Parentis, south of Bordeaux. Even in its first phase of development this oil field has become the most prolific in the French Union, and it is almost certain to supply more oil than all other French sources combined in 1955.

The discovery quickened interest in exploration and caused a rush for exploration permits which already cover a large proportion of the sedimentary area of France and vast stretches of the Sahara. In 1954 gas reserves at Lacq were proved to be of such importance as to promise an economic basis for industrial relocation. A few months after the Parentis discovery, some showings of oil were found in the Paris Basin and some encouraging reports were received from African explorations.

The year's developments made it possible to forecase eventual French production of several million tons of oil a year.

French Refinery Capacity Raised

French refinery capacity was raised during the year from 25,300,000 to 26,800,000 tons of crude run to stills but is not expected to increase rapidly in the immediate future. The accent of refinery investment has shifted to modernization of facilities and installations of special-purpose units for catalytic cracking and reforming. The octane rating was raised for both regular and premium automotive gasolines, making the French product equal to gasoline distributed in other leading European countries.

Plans are evolving rapidly for development of petrochemicals, butyl rubber production, and research in additional utilization of by-products, while production of special gasolines and lubricants is being pressed. The French market for imported

—*Continued on page 47*

Scientist Shortage Said To Originate in Schools

Inadequate support and training for our high school teachers are two reasons why the nation does not have enough scientists to meet the needs of the industry and national defense, Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., declared last week.

Dr. Volwiler, who is chairman of the American Chemical Society, leveled the charge in accepting the Industrial Research Institute's medal for 1955 at the organization's annual meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

"We now face a shortage of scientists which will plague us at least until 1962, no matter how successful we are in enlisting the interest of capable young people in a scientific career," he asserted. "Continuing attention and emphasis and early action will be required to escape serious slowing down of our economy and danger to our national safety."

Low Birth Rate a Factor

Dr. Volwiler said the low birth rate of the depression years and the policies of Selective Service markedly decreased the supply of new graduates in science and engineering. Another factor, he said, has been the decreasing number of college graduates who are trained to teach high school science and mathematics.

"Speaking generally, our high school teachers of science are inadequate in numbers, training, pay and public support. Our educational system must take a part of the responsibility. Many of our high school teachers have had considerable training in how to teach but little training in what they are teaching."

Dr. Volwiler also hit at delays in the Patent Office, declaring that "the processing of applications has fallen so far behind that there is danger of choking off important industrial developments."

"Certainly," he said, "capital will be more reluctant to flow into channels which are beset by cloudy patent situations. We need more help in the Patent Office and particularly more labor-saving devices to speed up the issuance of patents."

E. Duer Reeves, executive vice-president of the Esso Research & Engineering Company, was named president of the institute. His company is the central research and engineering affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York.

Research Spending to Double

In assuming the presidency of the institute, Mr. Reeves predicted that "expenditures for industrial research will more than double during the next ten years." Currently about $3,000,000,000 is being spent in industrial laboratories by private companies and by the US govern-

—*Continued on page 70*

Krupp Producing Europe's First Commercial Titanium

The Krupp Company of Essen, Germany, which last month disclosed that it plans to move into the plastics field (OPD, 4/4/55), has begun commercial production of titanium metal, the first company in Europe to start up such an operation.

Main raw material source for Krupp's titanium is reported to be the ilmenite mines in Norway. At the recent trade fair in Hanover, Krupp's titanium exhibit included a 100-pound forging more than 50 percent larger than a steel forging of the same weight. Krupp, by virtue of a 1953 pact with the Allied Powers, is barred from producing coal and steel, although it is still free to continue in the steel fabrication business.

Titanium production got under way in this country in 1948. By far the greatest portion of present US production goes into military end-uses.

Hercules Finds Substitute For Sulfur in Vulcanization

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has developed a new chemical which its says can completely replace sulfur in the vulcanization of rubber. The disclosure was made by a Hercules research worker May 6 at the meeting of the American Chemical Society's division of rubber chemistry in Detroit, Mich.

Called by the trade name "Di-cup," the material is dicumyl peroxide. According to Hercules, experimental work indicates that the new material has all of the advantages of sulfur in vulcanization and none of the disadvantages. It is claimed to eliminate the need for two or three regular catalysts which are expensive ingredients in ordinary sulfur vulcanization. Dicumyl peroxide, it was added, can also be used to advantage in making very light colored rubbers.

WHERE: Anywhere in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Midsouth, the Ohio Valley and the heart of the Mississippi Valley . . . give or take a few miles here or there due to the peculiarities of freight rates.

WHEN: "Delivery as promised" for scheduled orders. Special expediting service on rush orders follows through from our plant to yours, where needed. Same-day notification of shipment and routing. Frequently, Westvaco cars arrive on customers' sidings hours or days ahead of cars from alkali plants hundreds of miles closer *on the map.*

HOW: In any form or grade you require — Liquid 50%, Standard, Low-Iron and Rayon Grades; Liquid 73%, Standard, Low-Iron Grades; Flake, Solid and Ground, 76% Na_2O.

You'll like our combination of "small company" service and "big company" production efficiency. Why not let us quote on your contract or spot requirements?

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, national meeting and show Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, May 10-12.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual technical meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 13.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufactures Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 11.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 16-17.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 25-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8, mid-year meeting. Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York December 12-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19; Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Progress Week, May 16-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York board of Trade, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 29-June 1.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., May 23-24.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 23-25

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: March

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of March. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	[1]	1,684,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	5,896,000	11,606,000	[2]32 952 000
Coconut oil, crude	36,068,000	49,801,000	[2]8,573,000
Refined	32,005,000	28,476,000	11,844,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	89,000	N.A.	537,000
Corn oil, crude	23,671,000	22,823,000	15,422,000
Refined	21,347,000	19,460,000	5,167,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	150,978,000	171,702,000	123,738,000
Refined	161,402,000	138,285,000	[4]568,339,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil[3]			
Menhaden oil[3]	172,000	5,924,000	27,071,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil[3]			
Fishliver oil, not specified[3]	24,000	N.A.	924,000
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]221,000,000	[6]35,691,000	137,357,000
Linseed oil, raw	59,703,000	43,533,000	171,597,000
Refined	19,540,000	20,363,000	35,615,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified[3]		4,640,000	[2]19,549,000
Oiticica oil		605,000	3,563,000
Olive oil, edible	585,000	200,000	8,974,000
Inedible		14,000	72,000
Sulfur foots	[1]	[1]	[1]
Palm oil, crude	[1]	5,031,000	[2]16,274,000
Refined	[1]	2,639,000	1,337,000
Palm kernel oil, crude		6,320,000	6,910,000
Refined	4,854,000	3,748,000	2,446,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	1,974,000	4,438,000	8,804,000
Refined	4,103,000	3,272,000	11,038,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	390,000	2,838,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	237,000	234,000
Soybean oil, crude	210,643,000	239,249,000	107,732,000
Refined	219,803,000	219,097,000	68,183,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	16,056,000	[8]13,004,000	14,500,000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool):—			
All establishments	202,752,000	140,061,000	251,603,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	71,479,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	15,004,000	15,081,000	11,55[illegible],000
Tung oil	1,638,000	4,240,000	55,7[illegible]2,000
Other vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,934,000	4,513,000	2[illegible],215,000
Refined	4,717,000	1,226,000	6,808,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	22,208,000	14,456,000	49,211,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Mar. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	218,928	197,083	[2]278,909
hulls	98,197	99,680	67,434
linters (running bales)			
First cut	[9]33,253	45,114	102,832
Second cut	[9]99,887	127,450	198,503
Mill run	[9]6,443	6,480	3,913
Total	[9]139,583	179,044	317,298
hull fiber	457	626	449
motes and grabbots	1,267	1,328	4,501
Soybean cake and meal	444,323	431,929	100,352
flour	9,043	9,140	2,926
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	3,231	3,036	591
Copra	9,763	8,526	1,837
Corn germ	14,187	14,013	623
Flaxseed	58,352	53,794	21,745
Olive	571	540	[10]
Peanut[11]	1,789	1,263	2,836
Tung nut	1,126	[10]	[10]
Other	2,627	3,740	3,619

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated[12]	1,923,000	N.A.	2,356,000
Deodorized oil[13]	31,513,000	[14]2,933,000	7,79[illegible],000
Fatty acids:[12]			
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic	4,377,000	N.A.	4,388,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,429,000	N.A.	1,035,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	3,348,000	N.A.	901,000
Oleic acid, including white oleoc and red oil	8,308,000	N.A.	8,029,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,339,000	N.A.	4,664,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	6,542,000	N.A.	5,351,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,379,000	N.A.	16,739,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	7,397,000	N.A.	9,345,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[14]	19,278,000	20,705,000	12,199,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[14]	20,032,000	16,309,000	23,699,000
Grease, lard oil, and tallow oil[12]	5,718,000	N.A.	3,522,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	949,000	1,152,000	700,000
Inedible	2,628,000	3,309,000	3,537,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	46,088,000	50,782,000	19,915,000
Soybean	117,626,000	106,158,000	37,178,000
Other	7,497,000	5,056,000	2,472,000
Inedible	632,000	1,134,000	2,428,000
Margarine[15]	[15]125,781,000	N.A.	24,390,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	3,968,000	2,101,000	4,052,000
Shortening	187,778,000	N.A.	150,179,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[12]	1,496,000	N.A.	720,000
Vegetable oil, winter	15,646,000	12,393,000	18,686,000
Tall oil, crude	44,531,000	30,618,000	44,980,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	10,817,000	8,317,000	10,594,000
Winterized oil	63,638,000	48,274,000	32,274,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor beans	5,335	6,140	6,774
Copra	27,921	28,344	15,313
Corn germ	29,093	29,292	1,414
Cottonseed	36,202	438,002	1,010,361
Flaxseed	4,949	4,253	1,542
Olives	1,592	1,865	12
Peanut[16]	3,558	2,813	4,344
Soybeans	381,593	585,750	526,484
Tung nuts	3,915	5,589	349
Other	39,783	87,850	71,650

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, codliver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Includes 329 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable February 28, 1955 figure of 334 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by C.C.C. but not "lifted". As of March 31, C.C.C. reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 14 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau.

[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 137 million pounds in March and 114 million pounds in February, 1955.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[8] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported zero stocks for cottonseed cake and meal as of March 31, 1955.

[9] Average gross bale weight in pounds for March and February, respectively:—Total, 606.6 and 603.6; first cut, 589.7 and 572.8; second cut, 612.3 and 613.8; and mill run, 605.8 and 604.8.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[12] Data excludes quantities held by consuming factories.

[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[15] The total for March, 1955, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 116,881,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips 1,696,000, and bulk other 7,195,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and includes reports by peanut shellers.

CSMA Parley to Hear Talk by FTC Member

Robert T. Secrest, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, will be a featured speaker at the forty-first mid-year meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, to be held May 15 through 17 at the Drake hotel, Chicago. Mr. Secrest will speak at a luncheon session on the final day of the meeting.

The opening day will be given over largely to committee meetings. On May 16 the aerosol committee will meet and hear a panel discussion on "Postal Regulations and ICC Regulations Pertaining to Aerosols." The following addresses will be given:—"Aerosols in the Mail," by E. A. Riley, of the Post Office Bureau of Explosives, New York; "Shipping Aerosols," by H. A. Campbell, of the Bureau of Explosives and the Association of American Railroads, and "Summary of Shipping Regulations," by R. H. Foltz, manager of the transportation department of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Paper on Paint Removers

R. H. Ross, director of the products development division of the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will offer a paper entitled, "Efficiency of Chlorinated Solvents in Paint Removers." "Non-Flammable Paint Strippers, Part I, Relative Efficiencies of Chlorinated Solvents and Binary Solutions," is the title of a paper prepared by Bernard Berkeley, Daniel Schoenholz, and John P. Sheehy, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, which will be presented by Mr. Berkeley. This will be followed by a motion picture, "The Spray's the Thing," with introductory remarks by T. D. Johnson, jr., manager of aerosol propellant sales of the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Frederick G. Lodes, of Precision Valve Corporation, New York, will then present the report of the annual aerosol product survey.

Russell G. Puhle, of the Tykor Products Division of Borden Company, will preside at a meeting of the disinfectant and sani-

—*Continued on page 60*

Coke, Coal Chemical Group Sets Regional Meeting Plans

The American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute has announced the program for its regional meeting, which will be held May 16 and 17 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

Hugh MacArthur, president of Connecticut Coke Company, New Haven, Conn., will serve as general chairman. During the morning of the opening day there will be three addresses. They will be "Synthetic Detergent Outlook," by H. E. Bramston-Cook, vice-president of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco; "Continuous Fluidized Carbonization of Bituminous Coal," by R. G. Minet, process engineer for United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., Philadelphia, and "Recovery and Utilization of Sulfur From Cokeoven Gas in the Manufacture of Sulfuric Acid," by J. K. Kurtz, superintendent of the cokeoven department of Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, Md. This will be followed by the showing of a motion picture, "The Waiting Harvest," which will be presented by United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nathan Howard Gist will be the guest speaker at a dinner meeting that evening. His topic will be, "Laughter—the Great Tonic." On the following day there will be a domestic coke symposium, with Edward L. Flahive, manager of domestic coke sales for Connecticut Coke Company, serving as moderator. D. E. Krause, executive director of the Gray Iron Research Institute, will then offer an address on "Evaluation of Foundry Coke—Progress Report." The meeting will close with a luncheon session.

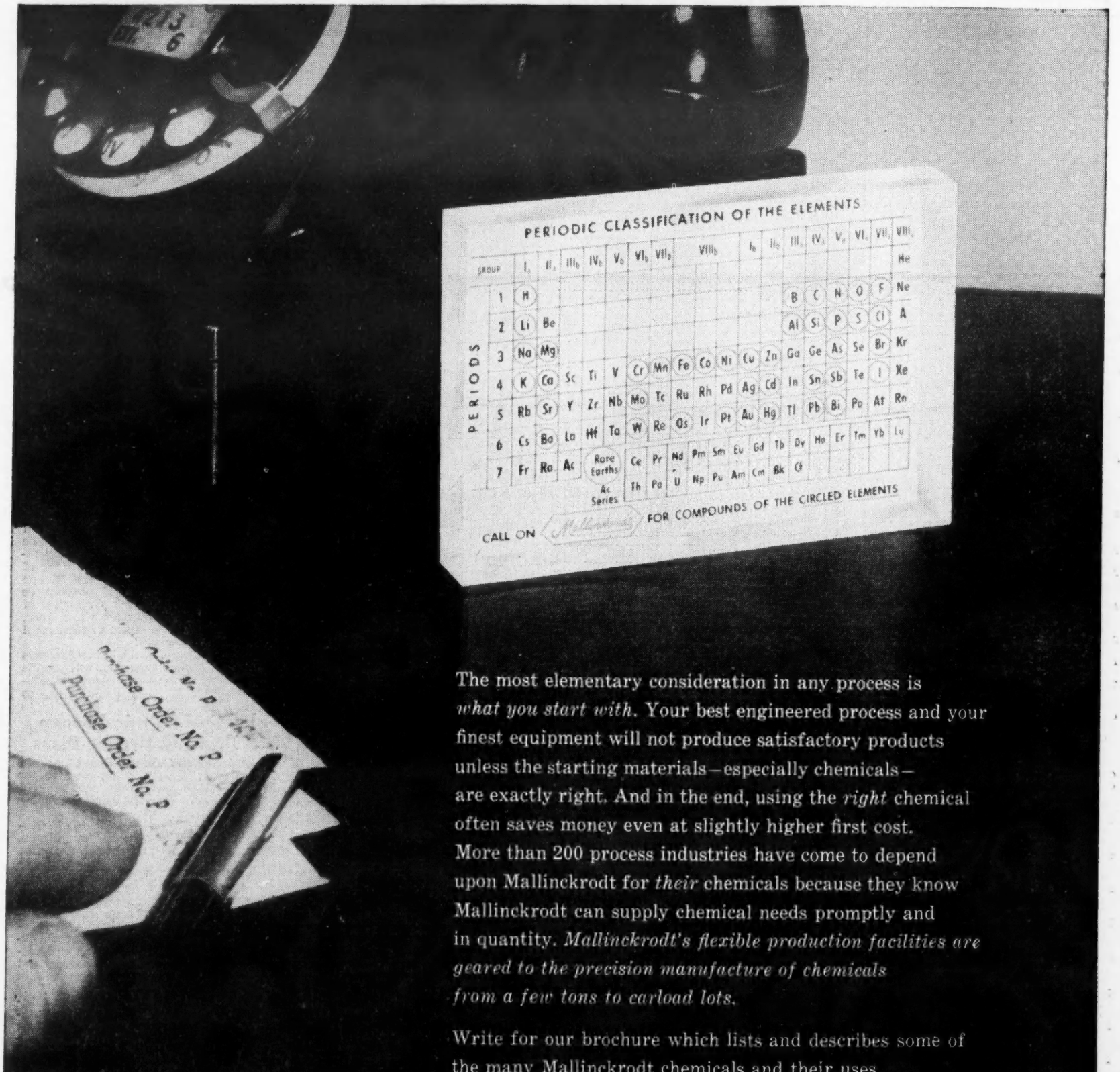
Chemists' Institute Holding Annual Conclave This Week

"Working With People" will be the theme of the thirty-second annual meeting the American Institute of Chemists, slated this week, May 11 to 13, at the LaSalle hotel, Chicago.

The opening day will feature the president's reception for the officers, national councilors and members of the annual meeting committees, This will be followed by a dinner meeting of the board of directors and council.

On May 12, following registrations and reports of officers and committees, there will be a luncheon at which Virgil K. Rowland, of Detroit Edison Company, will speak on "People in Management." Dur-

—*Continued on page 71*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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1433
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
eryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, comi., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots, kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
Acid, boric, tech., gran., smaller lots, same basis ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - 29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .1350- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 215° C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 193° to 214° C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb. lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¾- 13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1734- .215
smaller lots lb. .1834- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .36¾- .38¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1855- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2155- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic USP dms. frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 56 Be chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be. chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% H_2SO_4, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF consumers chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
l.c.l. works lb. .73 —
Oleic s.d., dms lb. .17½- .19½
tanks lb. .15½- —
dbl dist. (white), dms lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol), tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade fib dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .16½- .18½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .18½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.50 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 3.50
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb 65 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
powd., bbls lb. 1.68 - 1.70
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, dp., cns., 500-lb. tots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 2.75
Decyl, purif, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol). lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

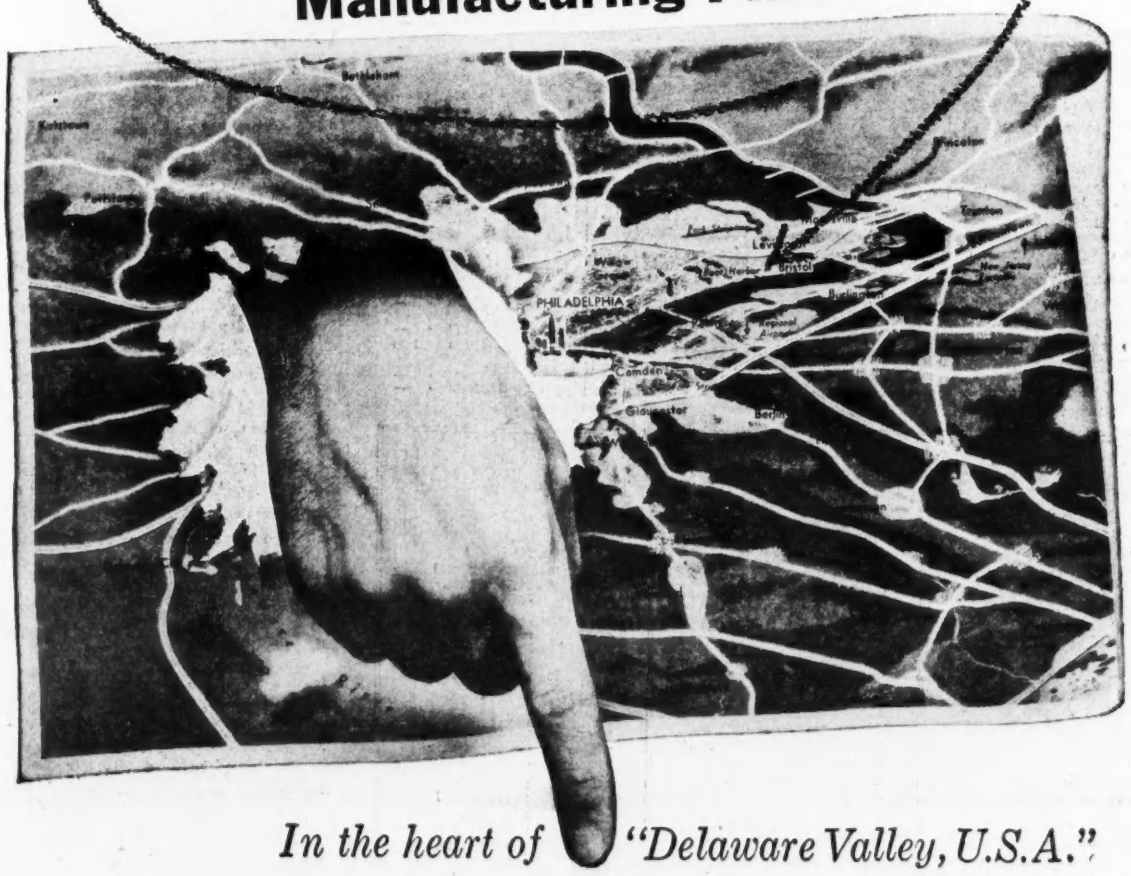
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Productions from Cornwell's Manufacturing Plant



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Cornwell Manufactures

ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98%
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10% 20% 25% 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)

ALKALIES

NITROGEN PRODUCTS

PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

FINE CHEMICALS

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SALES OFFICES . . . Philadelphia, Pa.—Orchard 3-2088 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.—Market 4-2776
Cornwells Heights, Pa.—Orchard 3-2077

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dlvd gal. .48 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .40 - —
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .14¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .213 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02¼ - —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .28 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

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AMMONIUM OXALATE TECHNICAL • FERRIC AMMONIUM OXALATE • FERRIC POTASSIUM OXALATE • FERRIC SODIUM OXALATE • FERRIC OXALATE GRANULAR • POTASSIUM OXALATE NEUTRAL TECHNICAL • AMMONIUM CITRATE DIBASIC • FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE N.F. • POTASSIUM CITRATE N.F.

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Ammonium Perchlorate—Calcium Naphthenate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42 00 - 47 50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works ton 44 00 - —
bulk, works ton 42 00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton 240.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis ton 199.00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. 06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb 28 00 - —
dl, dms lb 6 00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 28 00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28 00 - —
dl, dms lb 6 00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28 00 - —
dl, dms lb 6 00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .17 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb .80 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb 74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l. works, lb. .43¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works, lb. .24¾ —
t.c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Aniline oil, dms, c.l., works, frt arvd. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, oms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .39
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Syrian, bgs. lb No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 1 80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb .53 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb 24 - —
powd., dms. lb. 28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), b's. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 -
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 -
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 -
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 -
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 -
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 -
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 -
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 -
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 -
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 -
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 -
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 -
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 -
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 -
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 110.00 -
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 -
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 -
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 -
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 -
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 -
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 -
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 -
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 -
8S, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton. 27.00 -
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l., lots. $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37 00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds 300° - 390° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000.000 or more units 50,000 units, .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units, .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1 45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 4.50 —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 158.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst. bgs ton. 180 00 190 00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. works lb 14 —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald, ton. 255.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 265 00 - —
Peroxide dms. works lb. 16 - —
Stearate, cuss., c.l. frt. alld lb .37 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85 00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9 50 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs. cns., t.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. 40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 200 00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 140.88 -165 00
Bleaching powder, dms, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6 52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
t.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 72.50 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70 00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 120 00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 89 00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35 75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103 25 - —
powd., 99½% bgs. ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 94 00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 99.10 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs. c.l. works lb. .04½- .13
t.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type ogs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N. Y lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¾- .06¼
Turkey-type bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .39 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., l.t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dihutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, t.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-d- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, oms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

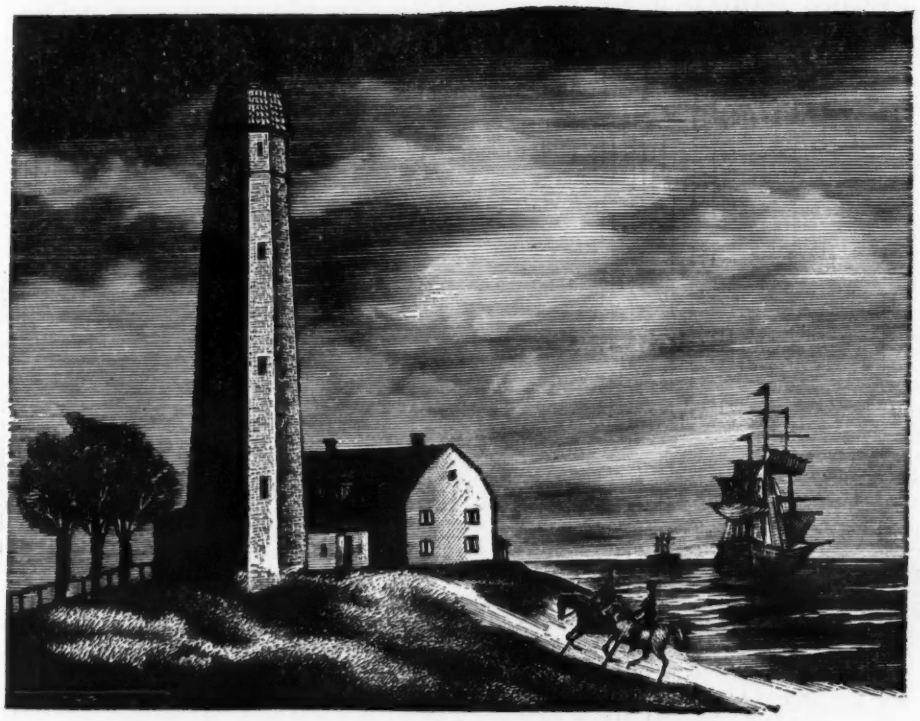
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 124.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs, works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 -33.00
t.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 -50.00
t.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 -160 00
t.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton. 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 25.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis, ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29¼- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 41 - .42
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —

Calcium nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles, ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .57 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bsg lb. .17½- .18
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. 30 dms. to c.l. same basis, lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
W of Rockies, f.o.b., stock points lb. .10½- .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- .12¼
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .12¼- .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - .09½
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.15 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.70 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram, .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
beta, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram, .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram, .096 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 - .22¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17 - —
longstick, cracked bls. lb. .18 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .17 - —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls. lb. No prices.
thin, bls. lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f. ton. 110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No stocks.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .40 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .583 - .593
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 - .553

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .83 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .29½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.30
14%, dms., works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs. frt. alld lb 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.23 - —



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

SANDY HOOK LIGHTHOUSE, built in 1764 by the Colony of New York, is the oldest original light tower in use in the United States. A massive structure, octagonal in form with walls of stone seven feet thick at the base, it stands today as it was built except for an added inner lining of brick. This famous lighthouse is located on a narrow peninsula on the New Jersey coast sixteen miles due south of New York City and still helps to guide ships into New York's lower bay.

Sure guidance for users of electrochemicals is the long-recognized quality of Niagara Alkali products. A pioneer in this field, Niagara has helped manufacturers improve their products and the efficiency of their processes through the use of Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Cholesterol—DDD

Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib dms., frt adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08¼- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .58 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .79 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.05 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port..long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port..long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse...net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .48 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

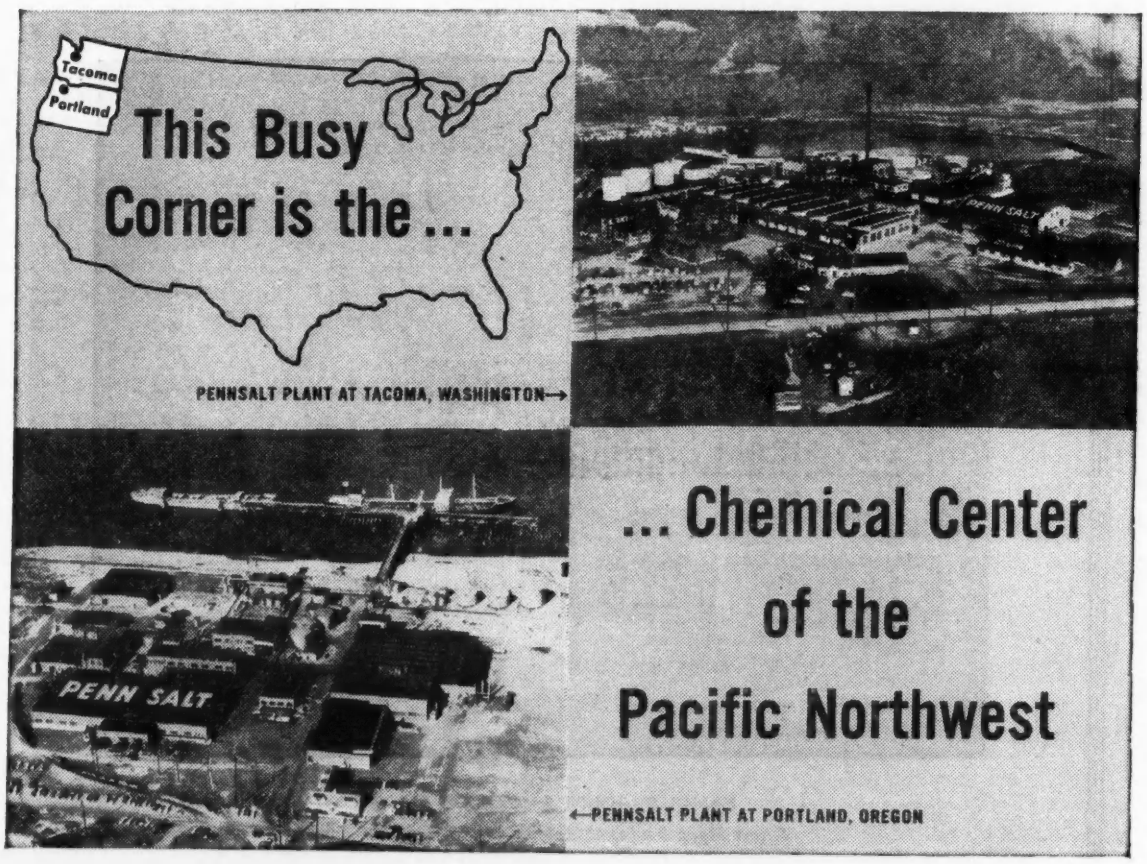
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.56 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .58 - .64
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000 lb. lots or more lb. .707 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .717 - —
smaller lots lb. .737 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47 - .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .1915- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.162.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb.157.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.60.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton.. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —



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LOCATED in the chemical center of the Pacific Northwest, PENNSALT's two plants continue to make an important contribution to the development of the region. Basic chemicals for industry and agriculture are being supplied to an ever-growing number of chemical users... supplied from a source close at hand. This means important economies in transportation.

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Tacoma, Washington

Muriatic Acid • Sulfuric Acid • Hydrofluoric Anhydrous • Alumina Hydrate Ammonia, Anhydrous • Ammonia, Aqua • Caustic Soda, Liquid • Caustic Soda, Solid • Caustic Soda, Flake • Potassium Chlorate • Sodium Chlorate Liquid Chlorine • "Clor" • "Kryolith" • "Perchloron" • Sal Ammoniac

DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.48.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P paper bgs., works ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl. bots lb 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .68½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Borihorate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .37
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk gram. .11 - .12
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
nat., bgs lb. .10 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equaid lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —

DDT Powder—Diphenylhydantoin-Sodium

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .29¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .435 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60

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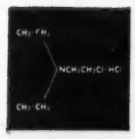
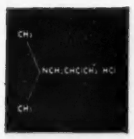
DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

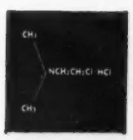
for pharmaceutical synthesis



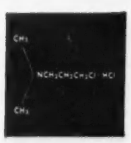
beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ NCH_2CH_2C1. HC1. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CHC1CH_3$. HC1. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ NCH_2CH_2C1. HC1. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2$ $NCH_2CH_2CH_2C1$. HC1. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Dipropylene Glycol—Ethyl Ethanolamines

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.09 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

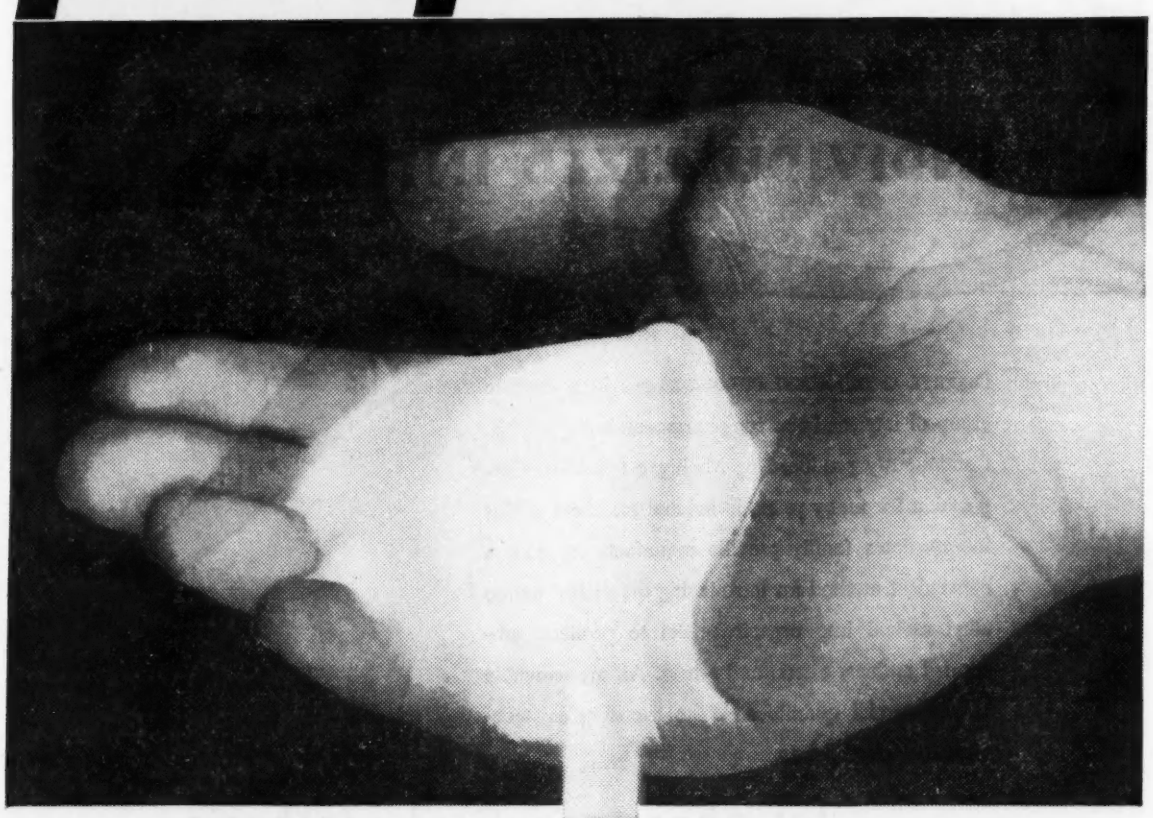
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.10 - 1.12
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 - 35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¾ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.03
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —

phosphates ?



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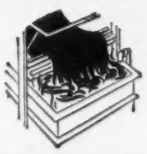
Alkaline Cleaners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Basic Chemicals for American Industry

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l lb. .20½ - 21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP cns., dms. lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07¼ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms. lb. 09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, obls gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, dom., 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 148.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 143.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0625 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0373 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .063 - .066
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .035 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines. ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47¼ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45¼ - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21¼ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb 22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb 23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - .36
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs lb. .45 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .30 - .31

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 - .23½
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.

Ethyl Ether—Graphite

Glycerine, refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

May, 1955

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

MICHIGAN WEEK TO BE CELEBRATED MAY 15TH-21ST

Michigan Week is being celebrated May 15th through May 21st. Wyandotte Chemicals joins the nation in a salute to Michigan's achievements.

For we're mighty proud to live and work and progress and sell our products and expand and grow in the industrial capital of the world ... a thriving industrial center in a state that boasts so many advancements, natural resources, and industries to which, when described, you have to add the phrase, " ... in the world."

Michigan has one of the largest iron-ore producing regions in the world. The Great Lakes, which border Michigan, form the largest body of fresh water in the world. Michigan has the only large commercial deposit of native copper in the world. Located under Detroit is one of the most modern salt mines in the world. Kalamazoo is the celery center of the world. And there's even a bean elevator in Saginaw that's--you guessed it--the largest in the world.

Michigan boasts the largest gray-iron casting factory, the largest single Portland Cement plant, the largest billiard-table and bowling-alley factory, the largest pharmaceutical plant, and the largest commercial limestone quarries in the world.

Michigan has the world's largest shifting sand dune, the world's highest artificial ski jump, the world's longest and fastest man-made toboggan run, the world's longest international suspension bridge, the world's greatest supply of fresh water for industry.

And, of course, Michigan is the automobile center of the world.

To all this we'll add that Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation is the largest manufacturer of specialized cleaning products for business and industry--in the world. And, as a basic producer of raw material chemicals for more than 64 years, we serve some of the finest customers--in the world.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
GLYCOLS • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (anionic and nonionic) • CARBOSE ® (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • DICHLORODIMETHYLHYDANTOIN
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • *OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS*

Grease—Isopropyl Alcohol

Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08¾ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd...lb. .07¾- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd...lb. .06¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works, lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Green, malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 2.95 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs.....lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs.....lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
WS, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs, lb. .25 - .27
nubs, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Gum, copal, Pontianak, chips, bgs, lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, AAM, cs....lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17¼
E, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs....lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, ogs....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs.....lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls, lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C...ton.20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., same basis...ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C.....ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls...lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .232 - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms.....lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works...kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots.....oz.25.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms...gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 5.10 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots.....oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.45 - —
resub. USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.57
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.....lb 6.50 - 8.00
b-Ionone, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots.....kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).

YOU'LL FIND A PLEASANT DIFFERENCE IN ODOR WHEN YOU SWITCH FROM N-BUTYL ACETATE TO isobutyl acetate

We've often emphasized the fact that the odor of isobutyl acetate is preferable to that of normal butyl acetate.

Now, users are becoming aware of the difference, too. Recently, we received a letter from a customer who had switched to isobutyl acetate over a year ago and had used no n-butyl acetate since then. In his letter he remarked that he had just visited a lacquer plant that still used n-butyl acetate. He told us he actually was surprised to note the sharp contrast between n-butyl acetate and the light, clean odor of isobutyl acetate.

Better odor is just one of the many advantages of isobutyl acetate. It is a lacquer solvent in its own right as well as a satisfactory replacement for the higher-priced n-butyl acetate. Its quality is uniformly high. Its price is low and stable. And, because it weighs less per gallon than normal butyl acetate, you get a "gift" of 115 extra gallons in every 60,000-pound tank car you buy.

Today, many lacquer manufacturers are replacing all or part of the n-butyl acetate (and other solvents, too) in their formulations with lower-priced isobutyl acetate. In many plants, deliveries of isobutyl acetate are being made directly into tanks formerly used for normal butyl acetate.

For more information on how this Eastman solvent can reward formulators interested in exploring new ways to cut costs, write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.;** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—521 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate., 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .63 1.25

J

Jalap root NF bls ..... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib dms., 30 000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ..... lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ..... lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in ogs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .1260- —
Larkspur seed, ogs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
n-Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select., bls ..... lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
Nat. cryst., gran. powd ..... lb. .31 - .33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .15 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1480- —
40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works ..... lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. .38¾- .44¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
93% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% ..... lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms. works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point. ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, same basis ..... ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —

Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 57.00 -58.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 53.00 -54.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., works, or dlvd lb. 1.42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½- 1.48½
tech., c.l., dms., works or dlvd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - 1.15
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms lb. 1.10 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 15 00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .97½- —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more, lb. .98 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50

Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .36 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. ..... lb. .18¼- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. ..... kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls ..... lb. 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
Syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works ..... lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38 00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1 00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Isopropyl Benzene—Malathion

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14 - .16
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ..... ton. 55 00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., ctns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophospnate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works frt alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .96 - .98

A new major organic chemical

Oronite

ISOPHTHALIC

greatly improves quality of surface coatings and polyester resins

Household and Industrial Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Polyesters will all benefit from superior properties contributed by new Oronite Isophthalic.

During the past five years Oronite Isophthalic, produced from a pilot plant, has been thoroughly field tested by a number of major resin producers with outstanding results. Paints and varnishes have shown improved qualities of durability, hardness, water resistance and quicker drying. Tougher, stronger, more heat resistant polyesters have also been produced.

The new Oronite Isophthalic plant is now well under construction with completion date scheduled for October. It will pay you to investigate Oronite Isophthalic *now*.

Other Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-O
Dispersant NI-W
Wetting Agents
Gas Odorants
Lube Oil Additives
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Polybutenes
Phenol
Acetone
Naphthenic Acids
Cresylic Acids
Aliphatic Acid
Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride
Para-Xylene 95%
Ortho-Xylene
Xylol
Hydroformer Catalyst
Fuel Oil Additives

Technical bulletin and samples!

Contact any Oronite office for technical bulletin giving complete information. Please give name of your company and your job title.

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Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Maleic Anhydride—Monochlorobenzene

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhvd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton 88.00 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF fib dms lb 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½ -
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls. lb. .37½ - —
oncarlots lb. .49 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —

Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 68.50 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., ton-lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.85 - 9.00
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Methyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms. 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.99 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 311.00 - 312.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals., dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equaid. with Camden, N. J. gal. .27½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾ - —
Alconol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 6.10 - 6.30
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots, lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10¼
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —

NEW

For the first time in extremely high purity

in carload quantities

INTERNATIONAL

magnesium oxide

99.5+%

MgO

Magnesium Oxide of high purity, 99.5+% MgO (ignited basis), is now being produced in several grades and in large tonnages by *International*. Prompt shipments of carload lots can be made from the new chemical plant at the Carlsbad, New Mexico, potash mine and refinery.

New facilities have been completed to produce *Magnesium Oxide* synthetically by direct decomposition of magnesium chloride under controlled reaction. For the first time, because of this new process, it is now possible to offer industry this basic chemical in large tonnages in the purest form ever made in commercial quantities. The stable source of magnesium chloride, as a raw material, will permit continuing large volume production of uniformly high quality *Magnesium Oxide* that is essentially free of calcium, silica, iron and alkaline impurities.

The availability of large tonnages of high purity *Magnesium Oxide* at relatively low cost opens the door to new uses in many industries where purity is essential. We are prepared, through our Product Development Department, to explore with any industry the application of *Magnesium Oxide* to specific production problems. For experimental purposes in any industrial plant, we will furnish samples of *International Magnesium Oxide*.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

inquiries

to potash division

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6 • Sales Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6 • 61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortho-toluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m-cresol)
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¾- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

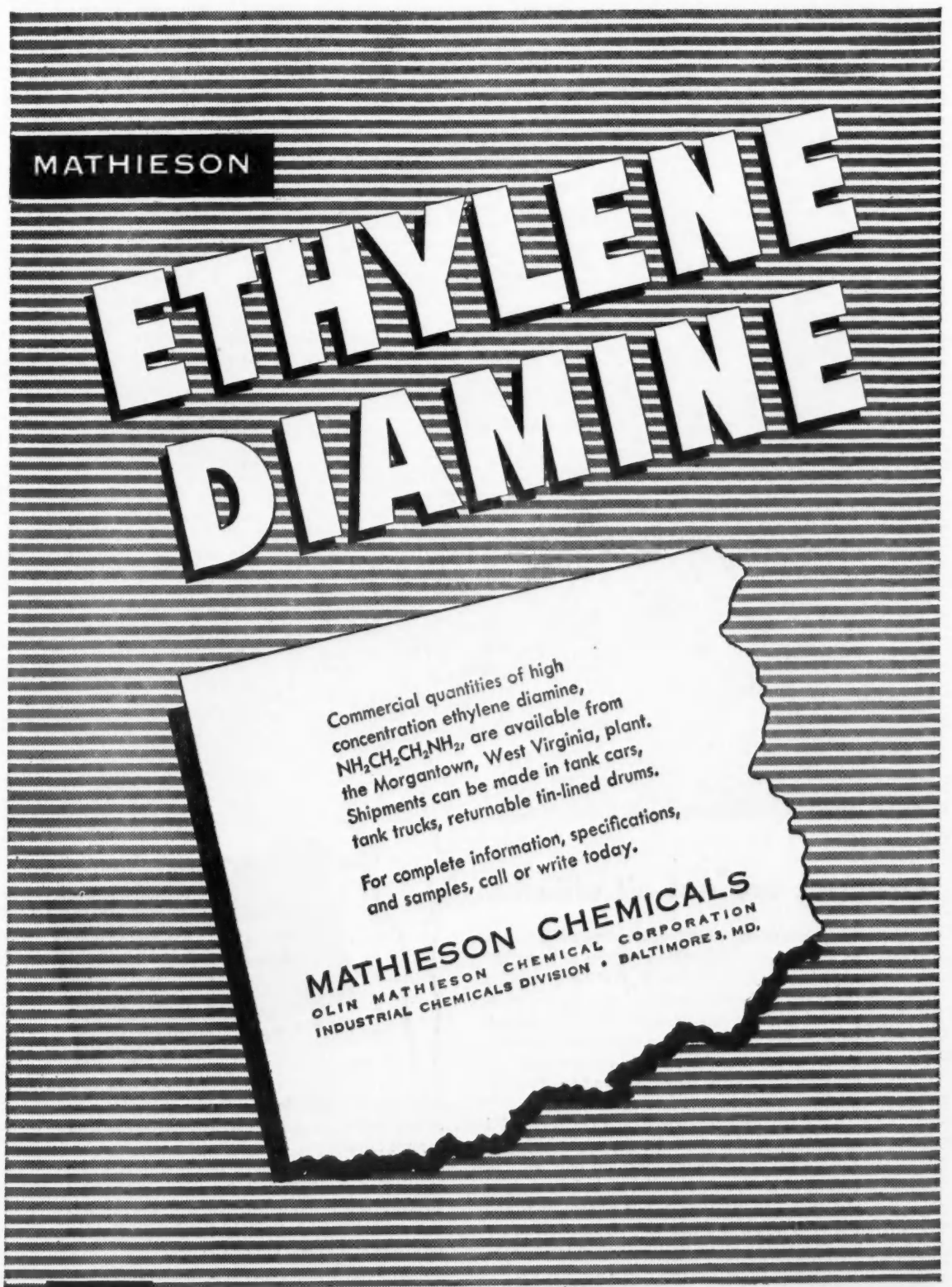
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 36.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb 3.50 - 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40

Monoethanolamine—Oil, Castor

Oil, bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns lb. 9.50 -11.25
Birchtar, crude, cns lb 1.50 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.80 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 3.00
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. lb. .35 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb 12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 35.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon USP)
Castor blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., delvd., c.l. lb. .20½- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .12½- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. No prices.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Oil, Cedarleaf—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, cedarleaf, cns, dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots ..... lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots ..... lb. 170.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP cns., dms., (Cassia) .. lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.70
Java, true, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. . lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11⅜- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 11.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾- —
Valley ..... lb. .13½- —
Texas ..... lb. .13⅛- .13¼
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 80%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19¾- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —

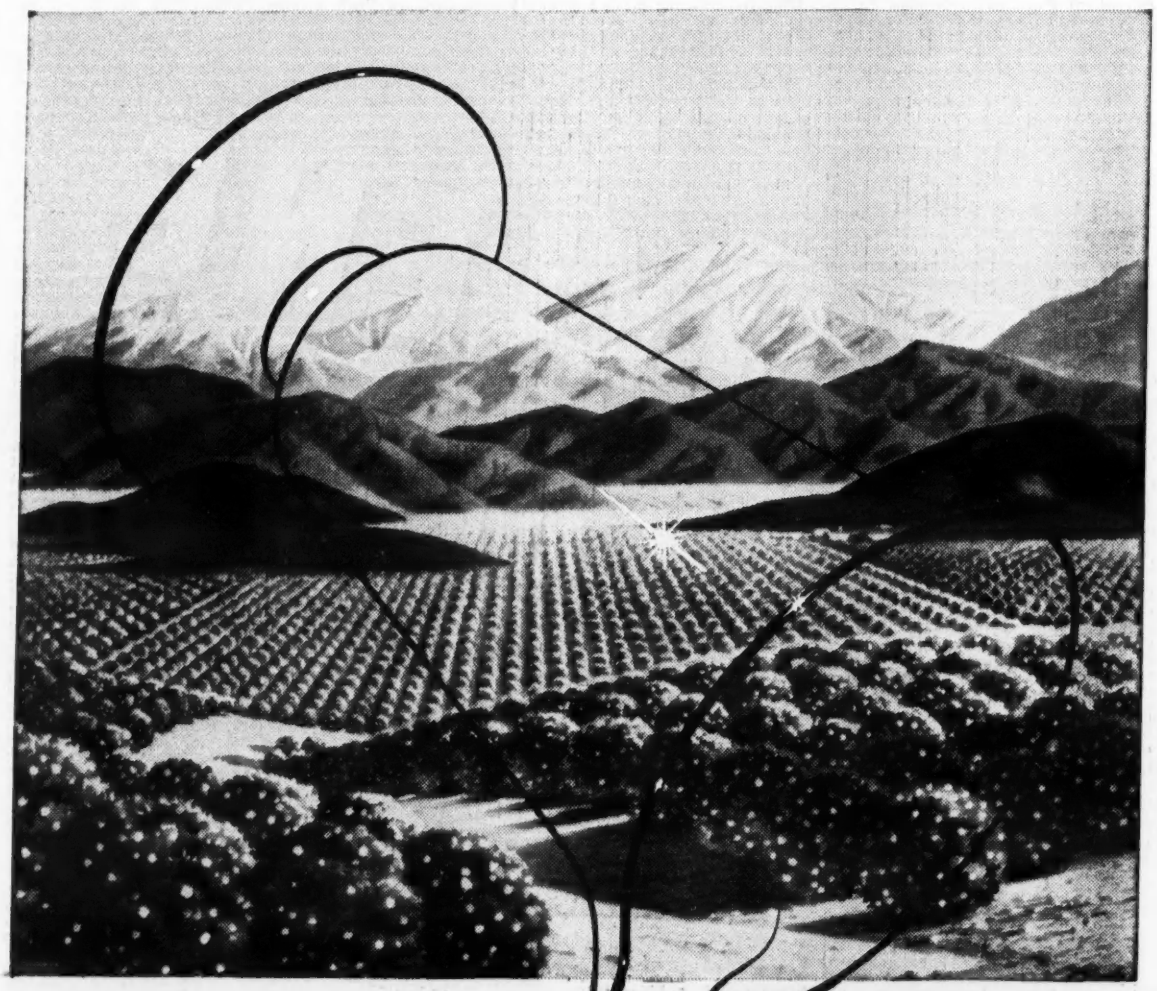
Oil, creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1150- .1200
tanks ..... lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.. .12 - .14½

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrates, 500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb. 16.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots ..... lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns.. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 29.50 -100.00

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1555- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .. lb. .1280- —
New York ..... lb .1405- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1435- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08¼ Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms .. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms .. lb. 2.85 - 3.60
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms. ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .16
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid .. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis ..... gal. 2.15 - 2.20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns, dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .12¾- .13¼
kernel, denat., tanks ..... lb. .12¼- —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy .. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18 - —
refd., dms. ..... lb. .22½- .23
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 7.85 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms .. lb. 3.80 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. .. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms .. lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.00 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .98 - 1.40
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum), dom., USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works .. gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 28.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .15⅞- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14⅞- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .15⅜- .15⅞
tanks ..... lb. .13⅞- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16⅜- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06⅝- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12 - .12⅛
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Fine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .601 - —
whse. ..... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .427 - .436
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South .. lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- .25⅛
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23⅜- .23⅛
domestic mills ..... lb. .22½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ... lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 -17.50
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms ... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y. • FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19 50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11¼- .11½
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12½- .13½
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, Industrial, tanks, Texas refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
White, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. 70 - 75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm.88.50 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. 11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - 0.3¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .03½ - .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04¾ - .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝ - .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .0
snow, dms., c.l., refd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝ - .09⅞
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms. c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼ - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅛

Oil, Wintergreen—Petroleum, Solvent, Partial Aromatic

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300° F. b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12@75- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. 23 - —
Newark gal. 195 - —
New York gal. 195 - —
Philadelphia gal 20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. 19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F. b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —

You build it right from the resin . . . without special equipment!

ODORLESS WALL PAINT with EPON RESIN

Take this opportunity to add a high-quality flat to your line . . . using your present open or closed kettles

Starting with new Epon resin formulations, you can make a flat wall paint to meet your own requirements. You need no new techniques . . . no special equipment. Oil content and type may be varied. You may control the viscosity of your vehicle within a wide range. You have complete knowledge of all raw materials.

And there is big news on the quality side, also. Your Epon resin-based paint will have excellent adhesion, good leveling qualities, uniform one-coat coverage, unlimited range of colors, good holdout and superior washability . . . a many-ways-better paint which may give you a price advantage, too!

Write today for the technical bulletin SC:54-63, "Epon resin Odorless Architectural Paint Vehicles A-300 and A-301." *Be the first in your area* to take advantage of this new Shell Chemical development.

EPON resins are the epoxy polymers made exclusively by Shell Chemical Corporation. We do not supply either a paint vehicle or finished paints.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
380 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • New York • San Francisco • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

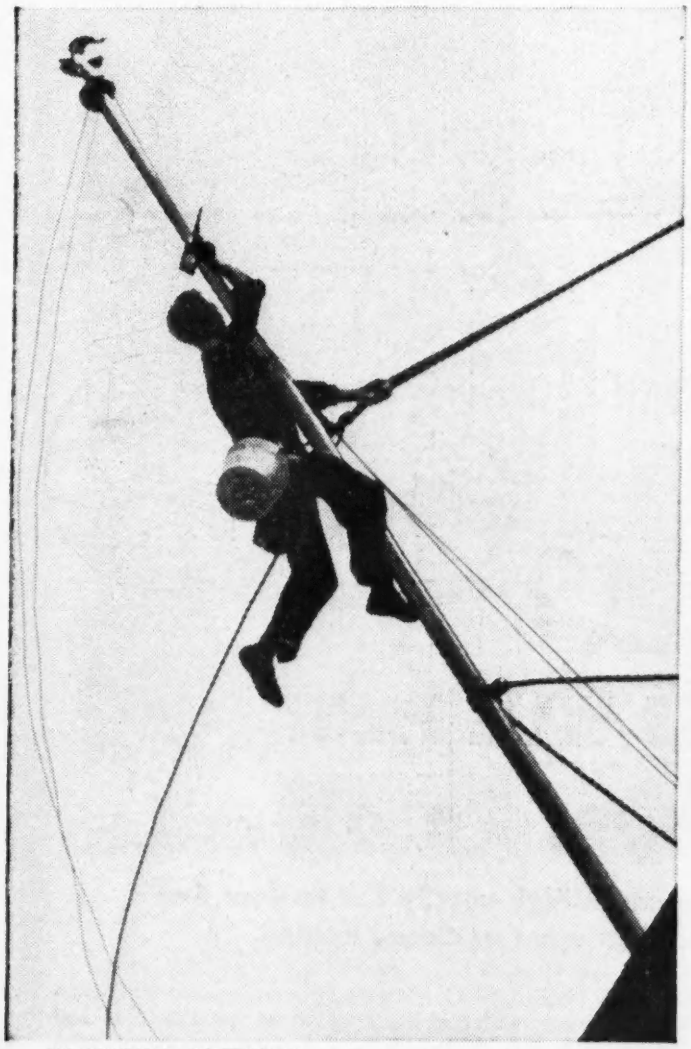
Petroleum, Solvent, Partial Aromatic—Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate

Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413°F, b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, $0-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
$2-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
89° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

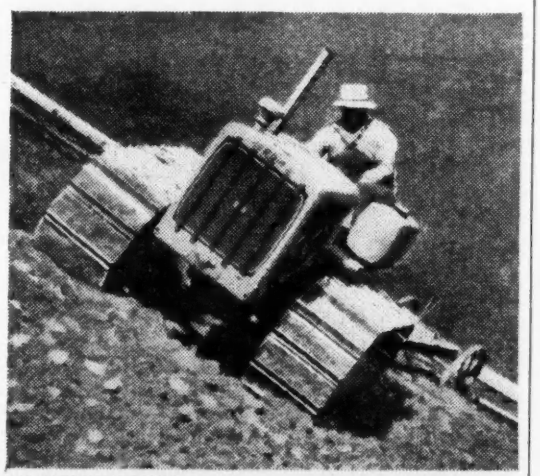
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .85 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 76.00 - 79.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. 45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .22 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shpt. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12¼
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13¼
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50¼
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluorborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Enjay assures you top product quality

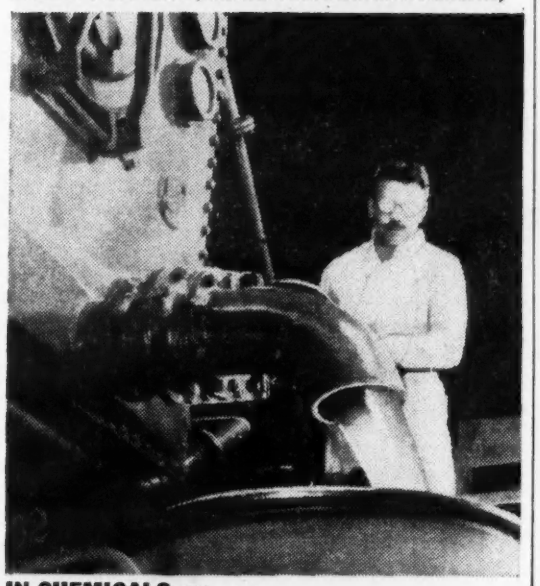


IN SURFACE COATINGS (*Paint, Varnish and Shellac*)

You can depend on Enjay for the quality ingredients that make your product a sales success. Enjay offers a complete line of petroleum chemicals to the surface coating, chemical and petroleum industries . . . backed by 35 years of research, know-how and proved results. Enjay is also ready to assist you in developing new or improved products through chemistry. Next time, call Enjay for *your* chemical needs.



IN PETROLEUM (*Lubricants and Gasoline Additives*)



IN CHEMICALS (*Plastics*)

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

RUBBER
ENJAY BUTYL
VISTANEX

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ENJAY

35 successful years of leadership in serving industry

Enjay Company, Inc.
15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., carlots bad, N. M ton.24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11 10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
100 lbs.10 75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —

Potassium nitrate in bags, 55c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29600 - —

Powdered Potassium perborate $10 25 per ton higher

Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾ .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide)
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide)
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l 00 lbs 17 80 —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs 5 45 -
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs 6 10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .67 - .736
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton.33.00 - —
NF VIa cryst. dms lb .31 .33
gran. dms lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .26½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .02½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3 90 4.40
n-Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —

Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.

Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .43 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, t.ms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .13
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. 25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. 15 - —
USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ .16¾
liq., 35% tannin bbls., works, lb. .08¼ —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64 —
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz 1.15 - —
powd. precip. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .84 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .56¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

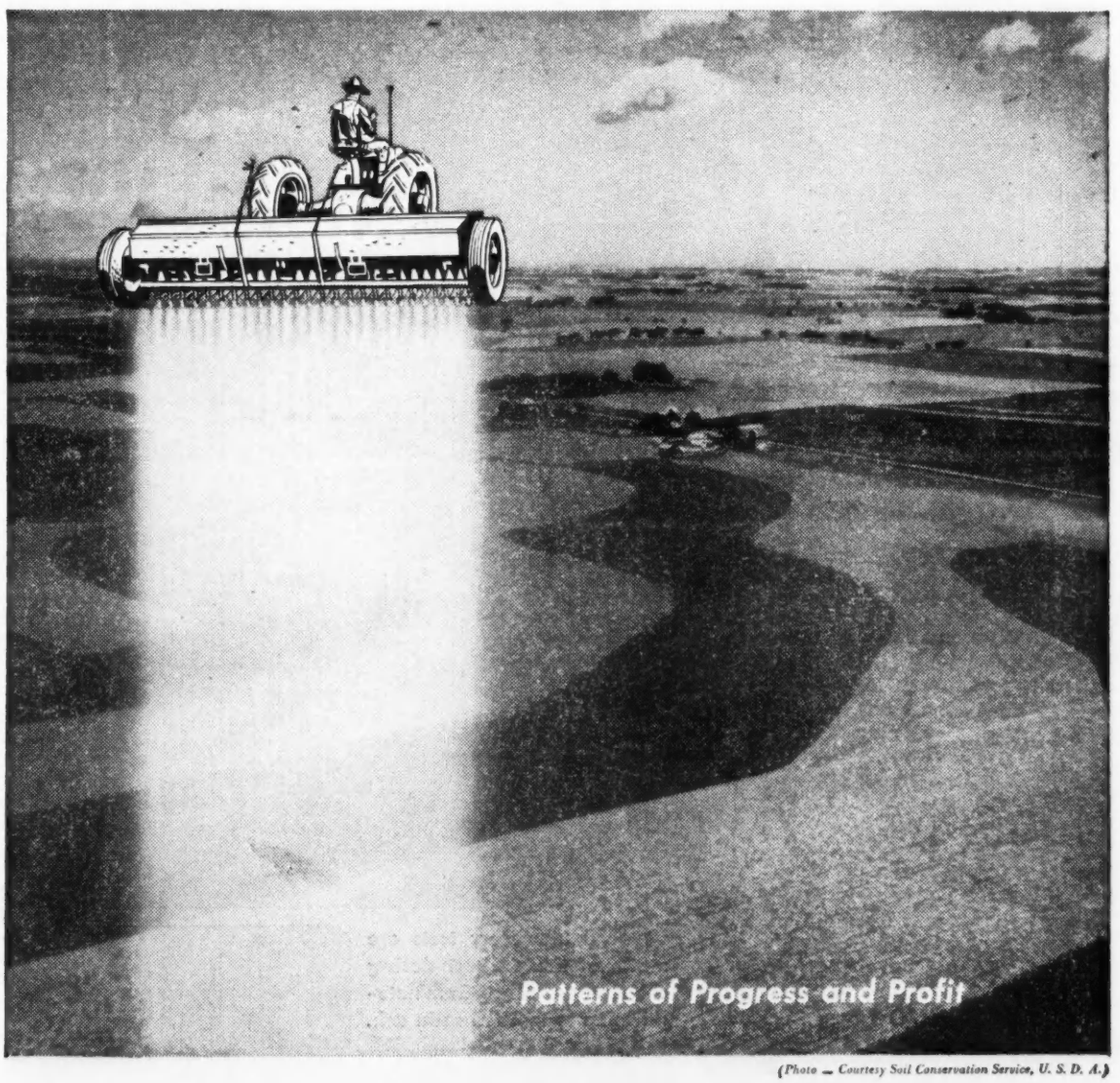
R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.25 - —

Potassium Hydroxide—Red, Lithol Toner

Red, cadmium lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls. same basis lb 1 76 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1 77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs. t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1 10 1 20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb 1.50 —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb 1.40 —



(Photo — Courtesy Soil Conservation Service, U. S. D. A.)

High Grade Muriate of Potash

by DUVAL

Duval Muriate of Potash ranks high as one of the essential nutrients which greatly increase yield and profits in crop production.

DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH CO.
Modern Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

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Red Maroon Toner—Sodium Cyanate

Red, maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20% bgs. works lb. .0475- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35% bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40% bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol, USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 40 - 45½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 - 40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .55 - .60
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 10.25 - 11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 - .56

Shellac in 1 to 10 bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

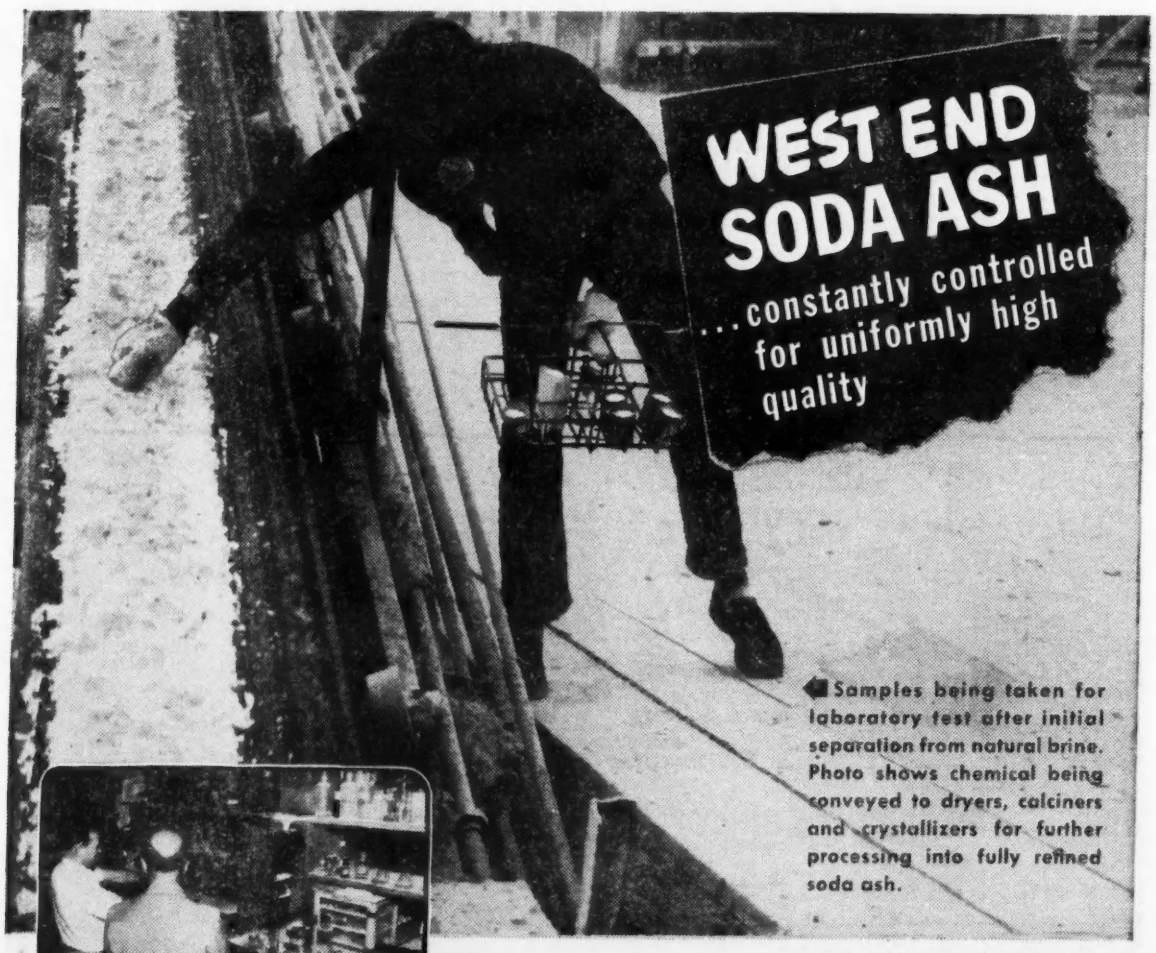
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .87 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .78¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .78¾- —
500-oz lots oz. .79⅛- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., fib., dms., 20,000-oz lots oz. .54¾- —
2,500-oz. lots, bots oz. .55¾- —
1,000-oz. lots, bots oz. .57 - —
500-oz. lots, bots oz. .57½- —
250-oz. bots. oz. .58 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¼- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .15⅛
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .56 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30⅛
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

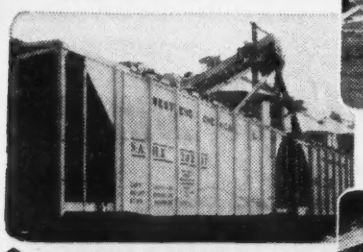
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25



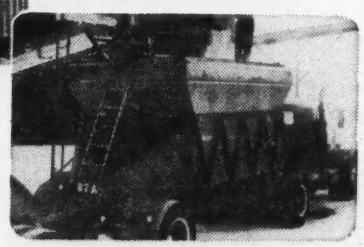
Samples being taken for laboratory test after initial separation from natural brine. Photo shows chemical being conveyed to dryers, calciners and crystallizers for further processing into fully refined soda ash.

Many laboratory tests are made of the product during chemical processing from natural brine to finished soda ash.

PERSONAL SERVICE — Customers anywhere in the West are only a few hours away by company plane.



IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT to customers throughout the West in company's own leased hopper cars . . . ready at all times.



30 MINUTE IN-AND-OUT LOADING for bulk trucks at any hour of day or night through "serve yourself" delivery.

West End is a pure white, free-flowing and rapidly soluble soda ash that produces a far cleaner, more uniform product. In continuous production, it is available at all times in fully adequate quantities for the normal and emergency needs of western customers. Fast, economical transport by rail or truck to any point in the West.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
SODA ASH · F. M. SMITH BRAND BORAX · HYDRATED LIME

Write for samples, prices and technical data.

West End Chemical Co.

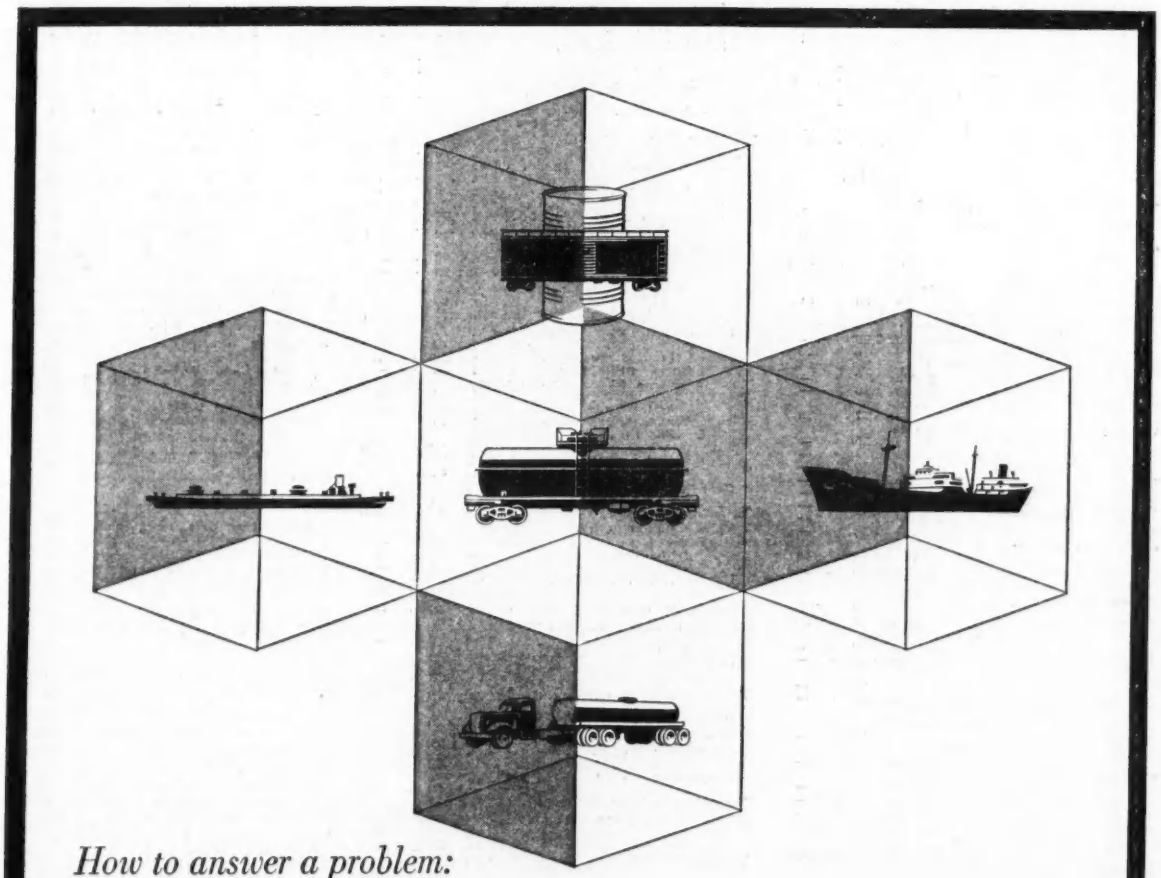
Executive offices: 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland 12, California · Plant: Westend, California

Sodium cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l. works lb .1290 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.00 - —
Gluconate, reid., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .55 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb 2.45 - 2.50
soda, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hyamine, dms., works lb. 1.60 - 3.00
Hyatosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alid. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alid lb. .20½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
powder, fine grade, dms. 100-dm lots to .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .20½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .19¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129 50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton 99 50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alid lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
Imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.47 75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2o½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.03 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½ - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
zone 3 200 lbs 4.40 4 65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 5 35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis. (2) Ark E of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan., Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2 20
tanks works 100 lbs 1 00 —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 los. 1.95 —
l.c.l. dms., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs 1 95 —
solid, 1 3.2, bgs., works ton.57 50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - 08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt alid. E lb. .535 - .589
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52 00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works ton.31 00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb 17½ 18
gran fib dms lb. 17½ 18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 05¾ —
fused, bbls. c.l. works E. frt equald lb 04¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 05¼ —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3 50 —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7 50 -
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - 65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech. dms. works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite)

Sodium titanate, cms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alid. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alid E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alid. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8 12½ —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 9 80
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 9.05 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 10.20
Tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd E lb 1.80 —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls. works frt equald lb 23 —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchonen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. 28 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 —



How to answer a problem:

there's *no illusion* to what you get when your CAUSTIC comes from DOW

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES
AND SERVICES "PACKAGED"
FOR YOUR OPERATIONS

There's one simple, across-the-board answer to any caustic soda problem you might have: *Get it from Dow!* Dow has the *form* you need: ground flake, flake, solid, 50% or 73% solution. Dow *makes delivery* by the most economical "package": tank car, tank truck, barge or ocean tanker.

Dow's Alkali Sales Department will gladly look into the economics of *your* caustic use . . . and may well be able to point out surprising *savings*. So many services are yours—*dependably* yours—when you deal with Dow. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. AL 360A, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Solvent Naphtha—Wattle Extract

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots. works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms. c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.55.00 -55.50
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. works lb .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .748 - .758
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .93½- .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 -1.068
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, works lb. .76 - .77
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine NF, powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0535- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots, tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride 55-gal. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10⅞- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08
50% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09 - .10¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .08¼- .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South, lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - 70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .90⅜- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
Titanium diopide, hydride cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd. dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2" tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E, of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fuloroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, zone 1 ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd, zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Urethan, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .38 .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.66.00 -68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.46.00 -48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tons lb. 9.00 - 9.50
whole, tins lb. 9.75 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, nuts., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —

Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.40	.43
Bees, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.64	.65
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.64	.65
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks	lb.	.73	.76
slabs	lb.	.72	.75
yellow, bricks	lb.	.66	.68
slabs	lb.	.65	.66
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.62	.64
refd., bgs	lb.	.63	.65
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.59	.60
North country No. 2, bgs, ton lots	lb.	.68	.72
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.60	.62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.69	.71
tech., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.65	.67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.64	.66
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.95	.97
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.	lots lb.	1.01	1.03
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.			
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.41	.43
Microcrystalline 170-175° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works	lb.	.13	.14
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14	.15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.11½-	.12¼
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	.26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.16	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.28	—
190°-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.20½-	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½-	—
Montan, dom., refd., bgs.	lb.	.30	.32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
German, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.90	.92
tech., bgs	lb.	.85	.87
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.25½-	.31
cakes, cs	lb.	.26½-	.32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67¼-	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras). USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except metal, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
meta fraction, over 7°C., b.r., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	—
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O.	gal.	.32½-	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.00	—
AAOT, bbls	lb.	2.25	—
Lightfast, bbls.	lb.	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Yellow, ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.50	—

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works, dms.	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15⅜-	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	16¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42

—Continued on page 53

MAKES IT EASIER TO MAKE HARDER NO-RUB POLISHES

NEW PETROLITE R-50

Petrolite R-50 is a ready-made wax resin blend. It eliminates the nuisance of the wax-and-resin blending operation. It eliminates the necessity of stocking two separate raw materials. It eliminates the need to control two separate sets of specifications. It permits blending with the usual low-pressure steam system.

R-50 is an emulsifiable product composed of high-melting phenolic terpene resin, developed and manufactured by Petrolite, and oxidized microcrystalline wax. It provides a light colored wax-resin blend, suitable for use in all emulsion equipment. Its ease of handling and emulsification prevent many of the nuisance problems inherent in resin-wax formulation. Its attractive price is an added advantage.

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In a Commercial World

It is encouraging to find among those who concern themselves otherwise than politically with the development of the national economy increasing evidence of recognition of the fundamental fact that the world's biggest need for economic progress lies in areas of commercial development. There is a getting away from the ancient orthodox belief that production is everything. There is even some going as far as to declare that "if there is any one word in the overall merchandising scheme of things that is the key to the future prosperity of business, that word is 'volume.'"

All that is needed now is a means of stopping the long-continued increase in the cost of selling, in order that profits can be at least maintained under an abandonment of the fetish of historical markup. The pronouncers of the wonders of the commercial world have not yet come up with a scheme for simplifying the getting of goods from producer to consumer without the intervention of so many functionings as are now set up by advertising, sales-promoting, merchandising, marketing, and selling.

One particularly good bit of advice that is being passed around in the propaganda for better consideration for commercialization in business is that the would-be supplier give more and better thought to the potential consumer. As the consumer is the foundation upon which every structure in commerce must be built, it is difficult to understand why he has not been given better attention. Of course, he has had a lot of looking at and talking about and a great deal of talking to. What he should have is more of the proper sort of talking with and listening to, especially the latter—when he does not know that a supplier is listening. That is where public relations come in to present the biggest need in the way of a real key to the prosperity of a commercial world. That is, of course, if what the consumer is heard to say is understand, accepted, and properly made use of.

The best way to cut the cost of selling is to give the consumer what he wants at a price which he is willing to pay. The development of that product must be motivated by actual knowledge of what consumers have in mind. The development of willingness to pay does require some measure of convincing sales-promotion not currently characteristic of all endeavors in that direction. One thing to which a deal of thinking must be devoted is how to keep the consumer from falling for the glamorous appeal—largely appearance—of the can-canning where stocks are sold. Consumers' "stockpiling" in that connection has taken a lot of essential material away from the construction of a foundation for a commercial world—and it is not logical to expect that other than the smaller part of it will ever be returned.

Waste That Can Be Stopped

One place in the numerous activities of the federal government where the need for reform is very plain is being successively exposed in the findings of the Hoover commission. It is the area of stockpiling. There is nothing new even for those who ever got even as much as a peep in on government buying in any talk about how many tons of this, that, and a hundred thousand other things are piled up in uncounted thousands of places, including dumps in all sorts of wilderness areas where truck drivers got tired listening to the rattling of their loads.

But, what can be done to prevent this waste in government buying? The Hoover commission does not prescribe definite remedies for the faults which it discovers. It knows, that the supplying of emergency needs is a puzzling program which cannot be dealt with in generalities. It is also learning that it is very difficult to find even two persons in government office in agreement on what is or may be an emergency need. So, it is not something to do charging down the road in a flag-flying jeep about when one finds that there are enough bearings of one kind or another in stock to last for a hundred years at the present rate of consumption, or that the accumulated stock of hamburger meat would provide two burgers weekly for everybody west of the Mississippi from now until the Fourth of July. There are drugs enough to restock all the drug stores in the country. There is enough clothing to meet the needs of all the people of the United States for several years.

What can be done about it all? Nothing will be done if nothing is planned and attempted. The condition is not something new. But, the remedying thereof demands that something new be done. The national business organizations must see that that is done. Under today's logistic practicabilities, it can be done without detriment to the national welfare. It should be done.

Progress in Polio Prevention

It is already quite clear that nationwide vaccination against poliomyelitis is in no way a simple undertaking. It is easy to see why the federal government reversed itself in a few days after having declared that it was opposed to any scheme of control over the distribution of vaccine. It was to be expected, of course, that there would be quick adverse criticism of the stand of the New York city health authorities, based on experiences first reported from Detroit, against the unregulated distribution of the vaccine to doctors for use in private practice. "What," asks one letter-writing executive of a doctors' organization, "does Mr. Spagna think that the private doctors will do with the vaccine except to give it to children? What have doctors done to deserve the implication that they are black marketers who trade children's lives for profits?" The Detroit report had it that "some doctors are turning over small supplies to other physicians 'at a price' rather than inoculate a small number of patients," the "other physicians" making goodly profits on vaccine thus accumulated. And a few days later, the New York health authorities reported to medical organizations the names of five physicians charged with diverting vaccine from the inadequate and now needed supply for children to the inoculation of adults.

Then came the big-spread news about one producer's polio vaccine having been deemed responsible for the inoculating of polio in a number of children, that producer being one of the minority that were sending the vaccine into private distribution. The United States Public Health Service has reported that the polio infection which followed inoculation with the vaccine could not clearly be attributed to any fault of the vaccine. But, the whole idea of nationwide inoculation has been given a push backward by the reports of the incidents.

There has been too much of a rush about the wide practical application of the contribution of the Salk vaccine to the service of public health. The machinery for that application is not adequately available, and that which does exist is not interrelated as it should be to meet the task. Fortunately, politics so far has played but a mino part in the procedure, although it i being blamed for everything tha somebody does not like. It has bee increasingly clear from the beginnin of the plan that government mus have a part in the performance at a stages from the producer to the pa tient. Of course, it is not easy to kee politics out of that necessity. It car however, and it does have but a mino participation, such as will cover th need for the hooking up of governmen ad business in a working team. A things considered, the progress of th polio prevention plan is deserving o commendation. And there is goo reason to expect that the cooperatio for which the need becomes increasing ly evident as the program proceeds, wil be adequately developed and applied.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers and producers who might be experiencing increasing competition from imported products as a result of tariff reductions under the trade agreements program probably will find it necessary to develop a new set of procedures for gaining relief under the "compromise" amendment that has been written into the trade agreement law by the senate.

While the present procedure of filing a complaint or application with the Tariff Commission for relief under the "escape clause" is not disturbed by the new law, those firms seeking relief under the new amendment will find that they will have to make their contacts with the Office of Defense Mobilization rather than the Tariff Commission. It appears from a reading of the amendment that the Tariff Commission may be by-passed entirely in enforcing this new section of the law.

It is not clear just how an industry or firm is to go about bringing complaints to the attention of ODM. It may be that a letter to the director will suffice to "get the ball rolling" or it may be that contact should first be made with one of the departments—Commerce, Agriculture or Interior—which would pass the matter on to ODM. This will probably be spelled out later by ODM.

Assuming that the applicant has been able to convince the ODM director that the national security is threatened by the imports and the President agrees, the next step will be a formal investigation to determine the facts. Although the amendment doesn't say so, it is expected that the investigation will include public hearings where both importers and domestic producers will present testimony. Whether the investigation will be made by the Tariff Commission, State department, or some other agency will have to await developments.

In any event, it appears likely that the new provision will have only a limited application and be available only to those industries whose products are essential to national defense, such as those for which expansion programs have been underway under ODM direction.

ICC Speeding Things Up

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided on a new policy that will be well received by shippers and the transporting agencies alike. It has decided to do something about the long delays that have been the experiences of the past in disposing of matters before it.

It has been traditional with the commission to be very liberal in granting requests for postponements of hearings and extensions of time for filing of verified statements, briefs, exceptions, petitions and other pleading. Such delays necessarily lead to additional expense and inconvenience to the parties to such proceedings.

This is to be changed. In the future it will grant postponements of hearings and extensions of time only upon substantial showings of necessity for such action. The failure of one side to complete preparations for a hearing or oral argument, or the occurrence of a conflict of dates, will no longer warrant postponement. Nor will the press of other work be considered an adequate excuse for extension of a time period. Extensions will be granted only when absolutely necessary.

FDA Evaluation Report Near

The citizens committee appointed several months ago by Secretary Hobby to evaluate the work of the Food and Drug Administration and the need for increase appropriations for enforcement along wit the kind of enforcement of the laws tha will best serve the interests of the coun try is nearing the end of its task. A re port of its studies together with recom mendations will go to the secretary in few weeks.

The committee has been pretty success ful thus far in keeping its conclusions an probable recommendations to itself wit the result that there is considerable spec ulation as to what these will be. The tw rumors mostly heard are these:—The com mittee will recommend that the appropria tions for the agency be increased substan tially so that more inspectors can be hire for field work, and it will also ask tha certification of antibiotics be discontinue

It will be recalled that the medical serv ices task force of the Hoover commissio first recommended that the certificatio work be ended on the grounds that ex perience has shown this work to be n longer necessary in view of the excellen record of the manufacturers. The Hoove commission itself did not act on this par ticular recommendation, however, but sug gested that this be studied by a specia Presidential committee along with othe activities which might be regarded as n longer necessary.

For the Bookshelf

DIRECTORY OF WESTERN CHEMICAL PRODUCERS. Paper; 100 pages, 8½ x 1 inches. Stanford, Cal: Stanford Research Institute. $5.00.

An increase of some 43 percent in th number of western chemical producers i the past six years is indicated by th *Directory of Western Chemical Produc* ers, published by Stanford Research In stitute.

Listed are specific chemical product and plant locations of prime producers o chemicals in the west. The directory wa compiled with the cooperation of th Western Chemical Market Researc Group of San Francisco, Western Chamb ers of Commerce, industrial developmen boards, government bureaus and mor than 1,000 western chemical companies.

More than 475 chemical products man ufactured by some 350 companies i about 450 western plants are listed. In cluded are firms with plants in Arizona California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatche wan.

The directory is divided into produce and product sections. Producers ar listed alphabetically with complete list of their western plants and products o each plant. Where reported, plant em ployment and production capacities ar given.

Products manufactured in the west ar listed in alphabetical order, with pro ducer and plant locations. Where pos sible, production capacities for individua chemicals are indicated.

The directory covers only prime chemi cal producers and prime chemical prod ucts. It does not include mixtures an formulations or firms primarily engage in such operations. Although several im portant related products such as syntheti resins, mineral raw materials and modi fied fats and oils are shown, only prod ucts manufactured in commercial volum are listed.

Heavy Chemicals

Lithium and its salts were slated for eductions May 10. Supply patterns or some of the large volume alkalies ppeared to have returned to normal ast week following settlement of strikes n two of the major alkali plants. One ettlement in the southwest restored o production a unit with a capacity f an estimated 2,700 tons of caustic oda per day. The other plant at hich a dispute had been resolved ome two weeks ago was already movng soda, soda ash and other alkalies n large quantity.

Sulfuric acid production was hamered at one spot on a railroad in the outh due to a strike on the line, and n Niagara Falls a short but vital witching line still strikebound coninued to cause headaches in shipping nd receiving departments, although supervisory help were able to switch cars n and out on an emergency basis, and ruck shipments continued to fill the ap.

Demand for most of the mineral cids continued to be heavily influnced by the record-breaking pace of teel production. Interest for other hemical end uses also held up very well. However, there appeared to be plenty f material around to fill consumer eeds. A wildcat strike at a plant in the idwest caused some local concern uring the week, as production of sulric and nitric acids was affected in hat area.

The American Paper and Pulp Assolation reported production for the eek ended May 6 at 94.8 percent of heoretical capacity, as compared with he revised figure of 96.9 percent for he previous week and 91.1 percent for he corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Consuming interest was ell held against old contracts as platers, n particular, showed active demand for rompt needs. Supplies were adequate to over current requirements. Acid was uoted unchanged at 27½c. per pound, rums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 28c. to 9c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The strike at the orks of a major southwestern producer nded last week, thus obviating any posble tightening of supplies in that norally overburdened area. Throughout he south and southwest, pesticide proucers were said to be manufacturing in arge volume resulting in an increased utput of byproduct acid. Mannheim outut was said to be going strong in several egions, partly to build up supplies of ultcake, and partly to fill heavier acid equirements by neoprene and other hemical manufacturers.

Although demand was judged quite acve, it was conceded that supplies were engthy in most parts of the country. Price chedules for all types of hydrochloric ere unchanged, and varied as to the abily of the producer to move his output ithin certain freight areas. In the east, ankcar prices were as follows:—18-deree, $28 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, reight equalized; 20-degree, $30 per ton, ame basis, and 22-degree, $35 per ton, ame basis.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Consuming demand eld up well for applications in steel and lass industries, as well as other outlets. uotations were steady and unchanged or all types of acid.

Acid, Hydrofluosilicic—Thirty percent cid was maintained unchanged at 6c. per ound, drums, f.o.b. works. Consuming emand was steady against contract, with upplies reported adequate.

Acid, Nitric—Large volume demand ontinued to feature the market, with sizble shipments reported to large and nall consumers in all types of containers. ecord-breaking steel production conued to be a key factor in consumption. uotations held firm and without change uring the week, with supplies ample for urrent needs.

Acid, Sulfuric—The railroad strike in he south which continued to hamper prouction of sulfuric at a large plant on the ruck line was said last week to have ad little effect on the phosphate indusy, although other agricultural and indusial consumers were having difficulties in ying to fill needs. In most other secons of the country, supplies were said be moving out to consumers in an orerly fashion, with little or no shipping elays encountered.

Buying interest was generally very acve. Large quantities were taken by the rayon industry owing to high production rates. Demand for petroleum refining purposes held to a good level, although some sources felt that interest from that direction was not as active as previously. Synthetic detergents took a good portion of acid, and large amounts moved to the fertilizer industry for manufacture of various sulfates and superphosphate, as well as various other applications.

A major influence on demand continued to be the steel industry, which put out an estimated all-time record 2,328,000 tons of ingots and castings during the week, running at 96.5 percent of capacity. Last week's estimate compares with actual output of 2,307,000 tons produced the previous week, and 1,654,000 tons produced a year ago. The prior record week was the week of March 23, 1953, in which 2,324,000 tons were produced.

Aluminium Sulfate—Good buying interest was shown by paper mills, as well as for water treatment and chemical applications. Prices were firm and unchanged Consumers had no difficulties getting what they needed.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Prices were firm and demand was about steady for prompt delivery to cover immediate needs. Supplies were ample.

Ammonium Chloride—Prices for sal ammoniac and other grades were unrevised. Although it was said that imported material had been giving domestic producers stiff competition, such instances were felt to be localized in nature, and not generally characteristic of the market. Demand was steady and supplies were adequate to fill requirements.

Calcium Chloride—The market continued to show an increased demand for prompt and future delivery to consumers for dust control on secondary roads. Prices were stable, and supplies were plentiful, having been built up substantially after the end of the winter ice control season.

Chlorine—The railroad strike at Niagara Falls continued to pose problems to chlorine producers, but last week with shipments being made in tankcars on the railroad with the aid of supervisory help, as well as cylinder and ton drum shipments by truck, the difficulties encountered due to the walkout appeared to have had little effect on overall output.

Demand held up well from several directions. Reports concerning manufacturing activity in the pesticide industry were mixed, but some sources said that pesticide chlorination in the south was currently running at high level, and accounting for large volume sales of chlorine in that direction. Seasonally high shipments of chlorine for water and sewage treatment also figured heavily in the market. Nevertheless, supplies were judged plentiful for all requirements.

Copper Sulphate—Prices were firm and unchanged. Demand was heavy for agricultural and industrial use. Supplies were in close balance. Production of copper sulfate in March was twelve percent more than in February, but only one percent greater on a daily average basis, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments rose fifteen percent and were larger than production, while stocks dropped twenty percent. At the March rate of shipments, inventories were sufficient for less than two weeks' requirements.

Foreign trade data for March are not available. There were no imports in February and exports of 2,948 tons were thirteen percent larger than in January. Production, in terms of gross weight, for March totaled 6,904 tons, as against 6,156 tons for February and 4,620 tons for January. Shipments in March totaled 7,744 tons, as compared with 6,708 tons shipped in February and 6,260 tons shipped in January. Stocks at the end of March totaled 2,804 tons, as against 3,524 tons on hand at the end of February, and 3,968 tons in producers' hands January 31.

The bureau further reports that of the total shipments of 72,188 tons in 1953, producers' reports indicated that 19,872 tons were for agriculture, 18,000 tons for industrial, and 34,3166 tons for other (chiefly exports); of the total shipments of 66,488 tons in 1954, producers' reports indicated that 17,600 tons were for agricul-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

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None

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Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
98.33	98.36	98.53	98.39

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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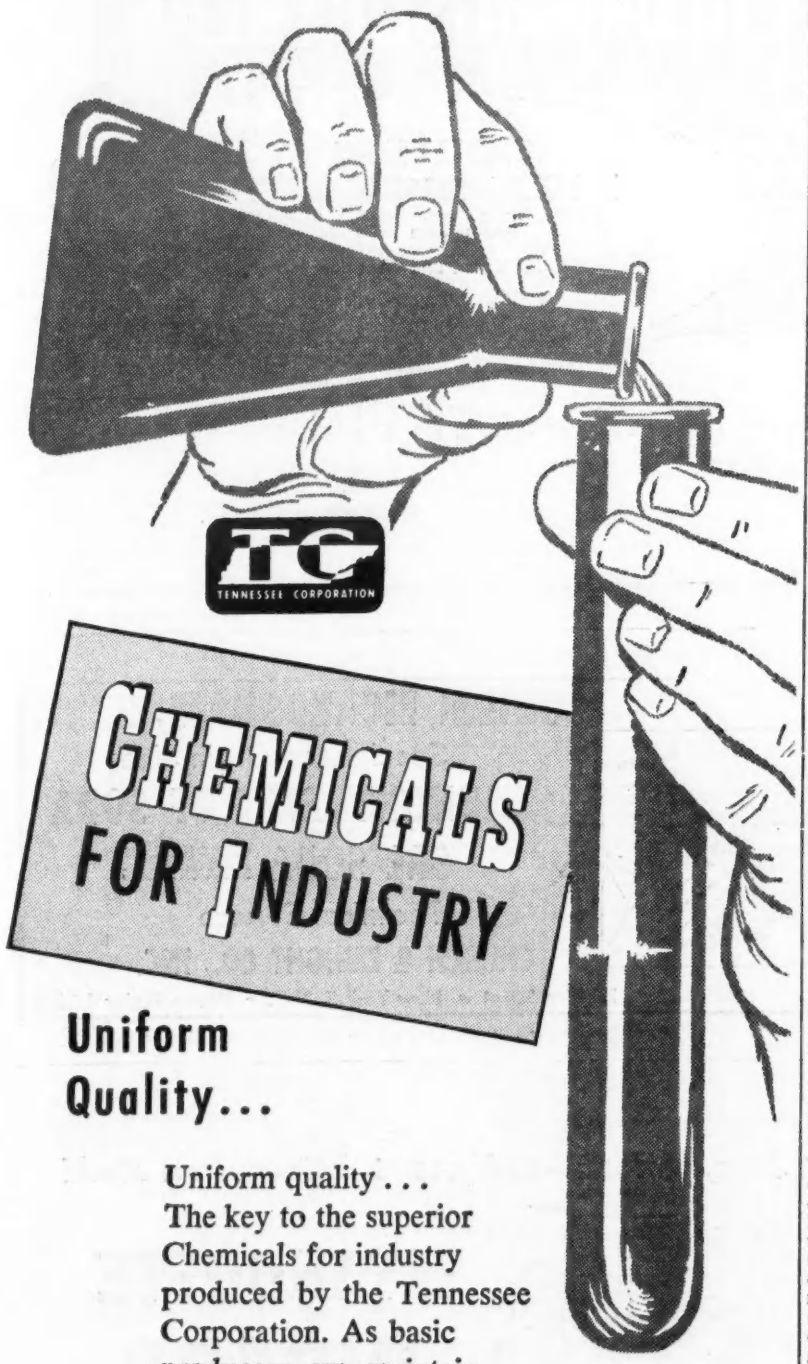

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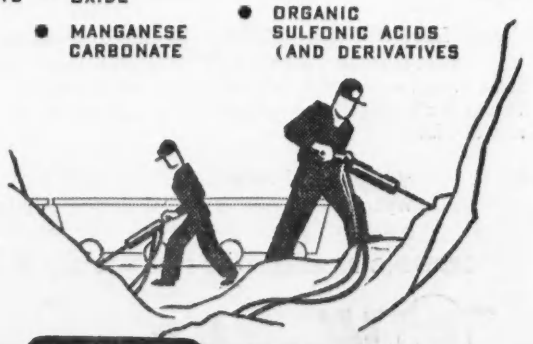

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ture, 19,288 tons were for industrial and 29,600 for other (chiefly exports).

Lithium Salts—A major producer last week slated reductions for several of the lithium chemicals effective May 10. Technical carbonate was lowered 5c. per pound, newly priced at 85c. per pound, carlots, delivered, or truckloads, f.o.b. plant, with less carlot prices ranging from 90c. to $1.10 depending on quantity. Chloride prices were held at old levels, but a new quantity bracket was established wherein 5,000 pound lots were quoted at $1.05 per pound.

Lithium hydride was reduced $1 per pound, scheduled to sell May 10 at $14 per pound for 100 pound lots or more. Hydroxide monohydrate was reduced 7½c. per pound, newly quoted at 90c. per pound, carlots, freight allowed, or truckloads, f.o.b. plant. One-ton lots or more were scheduled at 93c. to 96c. per pound, as to quantity.

Price changes which were said to be forthcoming, but were not yet finalized, included reductions for manganite, silicate, and titanate. Lithium metal was slated for a lower price in ingot form, with 100-pound lots or more pegged at $11.50 per pound.

Potash, Caustic—Consuming interest remained active during the week for soap and chemical use, and as a result, large volumes were shipped in spite of the strike in Niagara Falls which continued to tie up a railroad serving some of the alkali producers. Truck shipments and railroad switching with the help of supervisory employees kept materials moving at a sufficient rate to prevent a backup in production.

Potassium Carbonate—Supplies were judged plentiful during the week, and while some producers said they were moving all they could make, others said they had detected a slight falling-off in demand. The latter group were of the belief that consuming industries had bought up heavy quantities and were working off their inventories before returning to the market in force. Prices were steady and without change.

Soda Ash—Shipments of light and dense ash were already moving in good volume from a major producer after an eighty-two day strike which ended the previous week. To most sources, the market appeared to have resumed a nearly normal aspect in regard to the supply position. Consuming demand was active for all grades of ash, as glass, petroleum, soap and other chemical producers were in for sizable amounts. Prices held up without change.

Soda, Caustic—A southwestern producer reported that its plant had resumed operations after a strike which, while it lasted, took an estimated capacity of between twenty and twenty-five percent of the daily rated capacity of the industry off the market. This situation, plus the report that another producer was already shipping liquid and solid following an eighty-two day strike, was said to have given the market its first nearly normal supply picture in many weeks.

Meanwhile, demand continued very active from several large volume consumers. The rayon industry, which has been estimated to consume some twenty-six percent of the caustic soda output, remained a large factor in consumption, owing to currently high rayon output for tire cord, staple fiber and other fabrics. Other chemical applications also took large amounts, reflecting the good state of chemical business in general.

Despite the strike in the southwest which recently ended, supplies in that region were said to have been adequate at warehouse points to fill immediate needs, and no pressure on stocks was seen in that area. Production and stocks at all other points were said to be plentiful as well.

Sodium Sulfate — Although saltcake business was said to be fairly good last week, it was noted that large volume consumers such as the paper industry were by and large on the sidelines, having bought large quantities earlier to cover needs during the shortage. Some mills were said to have stocks in outside warehouses. This was no indication that the market was soft, however, for despite the accumulation of consumer inventories and the buildup of producers' stocks due to higher production rates, it was noted that supplies at any time could become tight should a flurry of orders come in.

Producers were of the opinion that the current market was deceptively easy, due to past experiences with the mercurial supply and demand position of saltcake. It was pointed out that increased kraft paper facilities being scheduled or completed would probably absorb any surplus of material around during future months.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—In the primary aluminum monthly report issued by the Bureau of Mines, March output of primary aluminum reached a record total of 130,272 tons, as compared with 116,236 tons produced

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in February and 122,339 tons produced in March last year. The total for March represented a twelve percent increase over February output.

Demand from industry for primary metal continued strong throughout March. Shipments from reduction plants have exceeded output during the first quarter of 1955. In order to relieve an apparent shortage of aluminum, the Office of Defense Mobilization on March 23 directed that 75,000 tons of aluminum scheduled for delivery to the national stockpile during the first half of 1955 be diverted to industry.

Chromium—A producer is reported to have developed a crack-free plating method by which a plate is deposited directly on steel without the usual undercoat of copper or nickel. The deposited chromium plate is said to have a dense, continuous structure, rather than cracks which extend through normal chromium deposits.

Copper—The London market continued to ease last week in view of developments in Northern Rhodesia whereby a plan was arrived at to offer copper to United Kingdom consumers at fixed prices. Late in the week the London spot price was quoted at 37½c. American currency equivalent, with futures traded at lower prices. The American copper price remained pegged at 36c. per pound, delivered f.o.b. destination, with the market firm.

No. 2 copper scrap was quoted at 31½c. per pound at midweek, declining over the period due to the lower prices in London. The trade in this country were hopeful that some of the world supply of copper would be diverted here by the lower London market, thus easing the currently tight supply position.

Chile passed a law last week providing new treatment for copper mining companies in Chile. The law will end discriminatory exchange regulations and give companies full control of their copper sales abroad. It also modifies the tax setup, although companies will continue to be taxed heavily. President Ibanez of Chile, who steared the new legislation through congress, was of the opinion that it would mean many millions of dollars in investments, more government revenues, more employment and more dollar exchange.

Lead—Prices held unchanged, with pig lead quoted at 14.8c. St. Louis and 15c. New York basis. Demand was judged steady, and was said to have slightly eased late in the week as consumers bought earlier to cover prompt needs.

Stocks of refined lead were reported to have declined on April 1 to 47,496 tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Supplies declined to 47,496 tons on April 1 as compared with 52,734 tons on hand March 1, and 88,942 tons on hand April 1, 1954. The April 1, 1955 figure was the lowest since November 1, 1953, when stocks totaled 42,494 tons.

The bureau also indicated that total stocks, including ore, matte and base bullion amounted to 168,394 tons April 1, as compared with 179,419 tons March 1, and 214,296 tons April 1 last year. Antimonial lead stocks April 1 totaled 12,395 tons, as compared with 12,204 tons on hand March 1, and 11,985 tons in the hands of producers April 1, 1954.

Magnesium—The strike at the works of a major producer continued last week, but trade sources felt that it was still too early to judge the overall effect on the market. Prices continued unchanged, with demand steady. Production of primary magnesium during the first quarterly period of 1955 was 14,679 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was 201 tons below the production in the fourth quarterly period of 1954.

Output of primary magnesium in March amounted to 4,942 tons, or a decrease of 25 percent under the comparable period in 1954, when a total of 6,545 tons was produced. Production in February amounted to 4,647 tons, a decrease of 18 percent under the 5,856 tons produced in February, 1954. January's output of 5,090 tons was 21 percent below the 6,447 tons reported in January, 1954.

Total primary magnesium output for 1954 amounted to 69,729 tons, as compared with 93,075 tons produced in 1953, and was sharply under production for 1952, which amounted to 105,821 tons. The production figures are based on producers' reports to the bureau. Monthly production reports are preliminary and subject to changes in final totals reflected in the annual industry canvass.

Mercury—Metal continued to ease downward owing to the influx of Mexican metal at lower prices, as well as buyer resistance to the current market. Spot quotations last week ranged from $311 to $312 per seventy-six pound flask.

Tin—The metal market showed no definite trend during the week, ending at 90⅞c. per pound, spot.

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Zinc Institute's Presidency To Mulock of U. S. Smelting

F. S. Mulock was elected president of the American Zinc Institute at the organization's recent annual meeting in Chicago. Mr. Mulock is president of U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, Boston, Mass.

Also elected for the coming year were three vice-presidents:—C. Merrill Chapin, jr., St. Joseph Lead Company, New York; R. G. Kenly, New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, New York, and E. H. Snyder, Combined Metals Reduction Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Erle V. Daveler, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, New York, was re-elected treasurer and John L. Kimberley was elected secretary. Ernest V. Gent continues as executive vice-president.

Mr. Kimberley, the newly elected secretary, recently joined the administrative staff at institute headquarters in New York. He was with Scovill Manufacturing Company as a metallurgist from 1928 to 1942 and after a period of service with the War Production Board and the navy, he joined American Smelting & Refining Company in 1944 as sales manager of continuous-cast alloy products until March of this year when he assumed his new duties with the American Zinc Institute.

Aluminum Set-Asides Cut For Third Quarter by Gov't

The Business and Defense Services Administration last week announced that 133,000,000 pounds of aluminum will be set aside from the total supply available in the third quarter of 1955 to fill Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders. This amount includes the quantities necessary to meet DOD and AEC requirements, and amounts needed for defense related "B" products, foil, and ingot for powder.

This reserve is 2,000,000 pounds less than the amount set aside for similar orders in the second quarter of 1955. Officials of BDSA's aluminum and magnesium division said the decrease reflects a change in military requirements. The third quarter figure represents 15 percent of the anticipated supply of domestic and imported primary aluminum for that period. Second quarter 1955 set-asides also were 15 percent of anticipated supply.

Fertilizer Being Sought For India, GSA Reports

The fertilizer industry has been invited to submit offers to the General Services Administration by 5 p.m. EDT, May 11 to supply approximately 44,000 net long tons of fertilizers for shipment to India. The bids will be publicly opened a week later at 1 p.m., EDT, May 18. The invitation number is 86-13-052-5-50077.

The material is to be purchased consists of 12,000 net long tons of urea; 14,000 tons of ammonium sulfate nitrate; 2,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, and 16,000 tons of ammonium sulfate. Delivery of the first three items is scheduled for June 15, July 15, and August 15. Delivery of the last item is for December 1 and January 1.

Chemists' Club Re-Elects Ira Vandewater President

Ira Vandewater was re-elected president of the Chemists' Club, New York, last week. Others elected included:—Vice-president, L. V. Steck; non-resident vice-president, J. H. Rushton; suburban vice-president, B. L. Clarke; junior vice-president, William Wishnick, jr.; secretary, Lloyd Van Doren, and treasurer, L. E. Earlandson.

Trustees elected for the 1955-58 term were:—Howard Farkas, Edgar W. Harris, W. H. Richardson and Lincoln T. Work. Simultaneously honorary membership in the club was conferred upon Dr. Peter J. W. Debye, Dr. Otto Maas and Dr. Warren K. Lewis.

Phelps Dodge Elevates 2

Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, New York, has elected Howard Barkell to the board of directors and has made Charles H. Winship, jr., a vice-president. Mr. Barkell is a vice-president of the Refining Corporation and Mr. Winship is sales manager of both Phelps Dodge Corporation and Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation.

Kawecki Names Sales Representative

Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa., has named Henry T. Sharpe sales representative in the metropolitan New York and New England states area. Mr. Sharpe was associated with the Atomic Energy Commission for six years and, prior to that, was involved in atomic energy research at the Ames Leboratory, Ames, Iowa. Kawecki Chemical manufactures a line of industrial chemicals and alloys of titanium, zirconium, selenium, litium, borun, hafnium, tantalum and columbium.

Electro Metallurgical Signs For Titanium Tetrachloride

Titanium tetrachloride to be used as feed material for the titanium sponge plant of Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, which is now under construction at Ashtabula, Ohio, will be purchased from Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, according to an announcement by A. L. Foscue, president of Electromet.

The titanium tetrachloride will be produced at Columbia-Southern's new plant under construction at Natrium, W. Va. Under terms of a five-year contract between Electromet and Columbia-Southern, Electromet will supply the ore for the production of the titanium tetrachloride which is a liquid chemical. The chemical will be shipped from Natrium to Ashtabula in tankcar lots.

Construction of the Ashtabula plant is proceeding on schedule, according to Mr. Foscue. The plant, which will have a capacity of 7,500 tons of titanium metal per year, is expected to be in production by mid-1956.

Carbide Names Lab Director

T. R. Miller has been appointed director of the South Charleston, S. C., plant laboratories of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, according to an announcement by D. B. Benedict, works manager of the company. Dr. Miller joined the company in 1940.

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Diamond Alkali Names Koll Manager of Plant in Houston

Appointment of Robert J. Koll as plant manager of Diamond Alkali Company's Greens Bayou plant at Houston, Tex., was announced last week by Loren P. Scoville, general manager of the firm's chlorinated products division. Replacing Henry S. Curtis, who has resigned, Mr. Koll takes over his new post with a background of fifteen years experience in the chemical industry.

Mr. Koll joined the Diamond organization in 1945 as a development engineer, and was named solvent plant superintendent at Diamond's Deer Park plant near Houston in 1950. Two years later he was promoted to technical manager of the Deer Park plant. For the past year he has been engaged in handling special technical problems for the chlorinated products division. Prior to joining Diamond. Mr. Koll had been associated as a development engineer with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, and the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nat'l Aniline Div. Reassigns Research Personnel to Sales

A. D. Winquist, jr., and Marcus French, for the past several years engaged in chemical research on new products for the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, have been assigned to the company's chemical sales department. Mr. Winquist will be attached to the sales service section, while Mr. French will act as a technical sales representative.

Mining Co. Picks Altshuler

H. I. Altshuler, consulting mining engineer, has been elected a vice-president and director of New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company. David L. Moore, chief geologist, has been elected vice-president of Rosario Exploration Company.

Aries to Travel in Europe

Robert S. Aries, consulting engineer and president of R. S. Aries & Associates, New York, will read a paper, "Methods of Licensing and Financing Foreign Operations," at the Achema meeting in Frankfort, Germany, May 13 through 22. While in Europe, Dr. Aries plans to attend the World Petroleum Congress in Rome June 5.

Insecticide Purchase Funds Allotment Made to Indonesia

An allotment of $991,211 last week was made to Indonesia by the Foreign Operations Administration for the purchase of agricultural insecticides. Procurement will be carried out by the General Services Administration under No. 97-51-006-5-50067.

The agency also announced that Iran has been issued an authorization to purchase $326,797 of agricultural pesticides under authorization No. 65-61-015-5-50862. Turkey was authorized to purchase $338,000 of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and $472,000 of chemicals and chemical preparations under authorization No. 77-00-71-5402.

Copper Div. of BDSA Has Peterson As Its New Director

The appointment of George E. Peterson as director of the copper division of the Business and Defense Services Administration has been announced.

Mr. Peterson goes to BDSA on loan from his position as assistant to the president of Simplex Wire & Cable Company. Mr. Peterson succeeds Ethan M. Pendleton, who has returned to his position as vice-president of American Brass Company in charge of sales.

Stauffer Post to Murphy

Dan J. Keating, director of sales for the agricultural chemicals division of Stauffer Chemical Company, has announced the appointment of Dr. Douglas R. Murphy as research and technical adviser for the midwest region. Dr. Murphy makes his headquarters in the company's Chicago office.

Trade Briefs

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced a new folder describing the product, "Defoamer 4."

Vulcan Steel Container Company, Birmingham, Ala., has promoted Ray I. Mitchell to sales manager.

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Monsanto Overseas Division Announces 2 Appointments

J. G. MacDermot has been appointed assistant general manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's overseas division and George S. Hannaway has been named director of marketing for the division, succeeding Mr. MacDermot.

Mr. MacDermot joined I. F. Laucks, Ltd., in 1939 as a chemist. Monsanto acquired the Laucks organization in 1944 and Mr. MacDermot became technical director, then assistant manager and later manager of the Vancouver operation. In 1949 he was elected a vice-president of Monsanto Canada, Ltd. In 1950 he became assistant director of Monsanto's foreign department at St. Louis and, in 1953, when Monsanto formed its overseas division, he was appointed director of marketing.

Mr. Hannaway joined Monsanto's organic chemicals division at St. Louis in 1940. In 1947 he was transferred to the foreign department as manager of the New York export sales office and in 1949 he was appointed sales development manager of the department. In 1953 he was appointed a director of sales of the overseas division, a position he has held until now.

Fertilizer Funds Granted To Pakistan by the FOA

Pakistan was issued an authorization last week by the Foreign Operations Administration to purchase $2,000,000 of nitrogenous fertilizers and $1,386,000 for the purchase of equipment for a fertilizer factory. Procurement will be carried out through the Ministry of Industries and the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. A third allotment of $60,875 authorized purchase of agricultural pesticides.

FOA also issued authorizations amounting to $50,000 to Indonesia for procurement of nitrogenous, potash and phosphate fertilizers from the United States, the Philippines and Japan. Procurement will be carried out by the General Services Administration.

China was issued authorizations for the purchase of $1,100,000 of medical supplies and equipment and $18,000 of chemicals under authorization No. 84-00-75-5468; and an authorization of $390,000 for chemicals for a battery manufacturing plant under authorization No. 84-00-70-5466.

Hercules Paper Chemical Unit Selects Thompson

Dr. W. D. Thompson has been appointed sales manager for miscellaneous paper chemicals by Hercules Powder Company's paper makers chemical department. Dr. Thompson will be responsible for the coordination of the sales of wet-strength resins, wax emulsions, defoamers, and "Aquapel," the new alkylketene dimer size, to the paper industry. Dr. Thompson for the past seven years had been manager of the paper makers chemical research division at the Hercules Experiment Station.

Lithium Corp. Names Ohman

M. W. Ohman has been appointed technical assistant in the sales department of Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn. He was formerly a sales engineer with the Haynes Stellite Company, Kokomo, Ind. The company also announced that J. R. Reid has been appointed in charge of publicity, public relations and insurance.

Chemical Club of Philadelphia Sets Golf Tournament Dates for Season

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia has announced its golf meeting dates for the balance of the season. The tournaments will be held at Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club, May 27; Rolling Green Golf Club, June 21; Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, July 20; Merion Golf Club, August 12; Aronimink Golf Club, September 12; Philadelphia Cricket Club, October 4, and North Hills Country Club, November 3.

Glass Container Shipments: March

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during March were 7,061,000, compared with 5,517,000 in February, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,425,000 in March, compared with 1,286,000 in February, and toilerties, 828,000 in March, compared with 696,000 in February.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during March were 3,869,000 compared with 3,660,000 in February. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 437,000 in March, compared with 399,000 in February; and toiletries and cosmetics, 204,000 in March, as compared with 183,000 in February.

Lummus Company Elects James Curtis Vice-President

James H. Curtis has been elected vice-president of Lummus Company, New York. Mr. Curtis, who was at one time manager of manufacturing for General Petroleum Company, formerly was assistant to the president of Lummus.

In other Lummus appointments announced at the same time D. R. Breien, company treasurer, was elected secretary and treasurer; Mario J. Marchione, assistant treasurer, was elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; and Theodore F. Brophy, company counsel, was made assistant secretary.

Cyanamid Combines Offices, Warehouses in Cincinnati, O.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has moved all of its Cincinnati, Ohio, offices and warehouse facilities into one buildng at 2350 Glendale-Milford Road, Evendale, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati. The five divisions whose facilities have been combined are:—Lederle Laboratories; industrial chemicals; fine chemicals; pigments; and plastics and resins.

Chemstrand Corp. Appoints

Gregory Marames has been appointed New York traffic manager for Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala. Mr. Marames will be responsible for export traffic matters and also will serve as liaison on domestic traffic between the general sales headquarters and the firm's "Acrilan" acrylic fiber manufacturing plant at Decatur and the Chemstrand nylon plant at Pensacola, Fla.

Trade Briefs

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the development of a heavy-gage plastic liner for steel containers.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has begun construction of a can manufacturing plant in San Leandro, Calif.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Following a week in which there were dust storms in the great plains, tornadoes in the Mississippi valley, frequent showers in the north and east and unseasonably low temperatures in the far west, generally milder weather last week gave more movement to direct application materials and stimulated buying activity among fertilizer mixers.

Nitrogenous fertilizers were said to be moving at a better rate, although it noted that there was still an ample supply of several of the large volume materials due to the late start in planting. Phosphates were also said to be going well, and triple in particular was subject to strong interest. Normal super and phosphate rock suppliers reported that while business was fairly good, supplies were more than ample to take care of current needs.

The potash trade awaited the issuance of the new yearly contracts, and most were of the opinion that in view of the record-breaking first quarter, future prices would be as firm, or perhaps slightly higher. Replacement demand for the animal proteins was still absent, and due to the lateness of the season, some sources questioned whether there would be much of a flurry of buying interest shown for the animal meals. Dried blood was firmer in New York, and most proteins were steady.

Views were mixed during the week concerning the present status of the pesticide market. Some patented items were reported selling well, with demand outstripping supply, while large volume materials such as DDT, 2,4-D and BHC, although in good seasonal demand, were subject to keen price competition.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 6, 1954
110.80	110.79	111.07	112.95

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Consuming demand for direct application was active last week, but producers still showed concern over lagging sales. There appeared to be plenty of material in storage to cover immediate needs, but the more optimistic trade sources were inclined to feel that stocks would be worked off soon given a good break in the weather.

Ammonium Sulfate—Cokeoven sulfate was said to be in ample supply against contract commitments, and reports continued to be heard that there were several sizable blocks around for spot shipment, although producers contended that they were sold up through June in some areas. Demand showed a definite pickup last week as the weather moderated and farmers began to get crops into the ground. The south in particular was said to be responding actively.

Animal Proteins — Due to previous strength shown at Chicago, as well as increased local buying interest, dried blood rose 25c. per unit-ton at New York, matching the Chicago quotation. Other proteins showed little or no change in price, with consuming demand spotty for most items. Nitrogenous tankage continued to sell for $4.10 to $4.50 per unit at source following contractual adjustments. Producers said that they were sold out through September.

The fishmeal market was still more or less nominal, with little or no old crop material available, and meal listed nominally at $148 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore area. The trade awaited the incoming of new crop menhaden, expected late this month, and as a result some lots of old crop meal were reported sold as low as $145 while producers worked off remaining supplies.

Castor Pomace—There was none offered at current prices due to absence of crushing operations, despite the fact that good demand was reported.

Phosphate Rock — Prices held without change. Buying interest for both domestic and overseas shipment was about steady. Stocks were plentiful. It was noted that export demand had held up fairly well in the face of currently high overseas shipping rates, as well as competition from foreign producers nearer Europe.

Potash Salts—The trade awaited the issuance of new contracts for potash fertilizer materials, usually due about this time of year. In view of the fact that potash deliveries set an all-time record in the first quarter of 1955, producers were of the opinion that prices would stay firm at present levels, subject possibly to increases where warranted.

Consuming demand was strong, and it appeared to most sources last week that the potash industry was more than holding its own in a year which has seen a late start in the shipments of fertilizer materials.

Superphosphate—There appeared to be plenty of normal around to fill buying needs last week. Demand was said to be draggy, but improving. The current strike on a railroad affecting output of a large sulfuric acid plant in the south, while it gave manufacturers of super some difficulty in filling needs, did not seriously detract from the currently long supply position.

Triple was in tight supply, and generally sold out for shipment through the end of June, but sources pointed out that there was also some material available for prompt delivery. Prices of both normal and triple superphosphate were unchanged.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: February**

	Equivalent tons		
	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954
N. Carolina	202.000	110.000	279.000
S. Carolina	137.000	57.000	226.000
Georgia	78.000	69.000	104.000
Florida	136.000	170.000	144.000
Alabama	86.000	34.000	138.000
Tennessee	10.000	5.000	17.000
Arkansas	35.000	18.000	57.000
Louisiana	26.000	12.000	48.000
Texas	63.000	31.000	28.000
Oklahoma	13.000	6.000	21.000
Total	786.000	512.000	1,111.000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The market reflected little change during the week. Blood meal and tankage remained weak with buying interest extremely light. Fish meals were firm with a better production schedule reported for tuna meal. Demand was well maintained for both ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate with supplies limited.

Pesticides

Crop pests, especially armyworms, cutworms, pea aphids, yellow clover aphids and seed-corn maggots, have become increasingly active in many states, according to the Department of Agriculture. Severe armyworm outbreaks have occurred in western Alabama, and activity has been reported in areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, and moths have been noted as far north as southern Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Maryland this season.

Cutworms are damaging crops in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, and are active in Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and Maryland. Severe infestations of army cutworms are reported in sections of Utah and are abundant on alfalfa in that state, and in South Dakota, Nabraska and Wyoming. The pea aphid is occurring on alfalfa in many states.

Toxic life is lengthened for six organic phosphate insecticides by adding chlorinated terphenyls, according to the Department of Agriculture. Research showed that these resinous extenders lower the evaporation rate of normally volatile parathion, malathion, diazinon, the new DDVP and its ethyl homolog. The method is currently being field tested.

Chlorinated terphenyls extended the toxic life of the five phosphates in tests against houseflies, roaches, and the confused flour beetle. Results were quite striking with DDVP and its homolog. Those two insecticides, used alone, were lethal less than two days, but in combination with the extender were still killing all insects after sixty days.

Chlordan—One source reported that its sales of chlordan were running ahead of last year's record pace. Agricultural chlordan was currently listed at 65c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed.

DDT—Producers' opinions varied as to consuming interest. Some said that demand was holding up very well, while others felt that sales so far were below normal. Price patterns continued weak, due to heavy competition and the recently lower price for monochlorobenzene.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

The sales picture for petroleum solvents and diluents was steady, with many consumers taking larger than normal amounts. Most producers stated that sales showed substantial improvement over the past few weeks, but further strengthening would be welcome. Product was available in ample quantities for most needs. Increased sales to the automobile industry continued to keep inventories moving, as new-model cars rolled off the production line at a record-breaking rate. Material for use in finishes was the important factor which has given a boost to the market, it was noted.

Demand for toluol was reported as somewhat on the slow side. Industrial buyers filled their needs with material moving into easy position. Xylol producers noted slight improvement on the market, with enough product still available to meet added demand. A good market was seen for the cleaner's naphtha makers for the balance of the warm weather season. VM&P naphtha sales were reported up due to increased demand from home owners for paints. Partial aromatics were steady, with the auto industry buying good quantities.

Prices in the propane market moved about a bit last week. In the group 3 area, the tankcar price was advanced ½ cent per gallon to 2½ cents, while the New York and Philadelhia listings were reduced ½ cent respectively. The new Philadelphia price is 7 cents per gallon, tankcars, and the New York price is now 7¼ cents per gallon in tankcars in the harbor. Warmer weather was the significant factor in the price reductions, but they were not totally unexpected. The group 3 price was advanced from what had been considered the lowest price in some years.

The wax market was unchanged. Demand was about production levels. One producer reported that his firm had to buy a little material to satisfy demand. Second quarter wax sales of paraffin were reported good on both the domestic and foreign scene. Prices for both microcrystalline and paraffin were unaltered.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Buying interest held up to a fairly steady pace last week. Large-scale purchases by industry have helped strengthen the outlook over the past several weeks, producers stated, and the heavy buying trend is expected to continue in the month of May. Domestic producers are maintaining their market levels despite increased benzol production from coaltar sources because of higher steel operations. No actual squeeze in supplies was noted, however, as production has remained good. Prices were unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Activity in this market was considered on the upswing due to warmer weather and better sales in domestic cleaning establishments. Producers were of the opinion, however, that sales would not equal those of previous years because of the new synthetic fibers in clothing which require less care. Second and third quarter sales mark the bulk of consumer demand in this market. A satisfactory showing would be made according to suppliers if present levels were maintained. Prices were unaltered.

Partial Aromatics — Automobile manufacturers continued to buy large amounts of material as production rates in the automobile industry continued to rise at a record-breaking pace. Demand from these circles for practically all the 100 degree and 150 degree solvent naphtha produced by some makers was noted by industry sources last week. Despite the threatening auto strike, some producers seem to think that there will be only a slight slowdown in demand because other buyers in the automobile industry will not be affected by the strike, if it does come about. Prices have not changed from previous listings.

Toluol—Demand was listed as slow by several sources in the industry. Consumers have found that they were able to get enough material for their current requirements with comparative ease. While buying interest in other aromatics improved considerably in past weeks, toluol marketing was marked with little change, sources indicated. Previous quotations were unaltered.

VM&P Naphtha—Sales of VM&P naphtha continued good over the past week. Although there were indications of better demand as the home improvement season progressed, producers stated that material was readily available to meet any new surge in demand. Prices held firm, and quotations were the same as in past weeks.

Xylol—Shipments of petroleum source material moved at a good pace. Current demand, while falling short of taking all of industry's present output, has been good and is expected to continue at a steady rate for some time to come, producers indicated. Many industrial users have stepped up their activities somewhat, and the combined increases present a good picture for the present quarter. Established price levels remained active.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 23 totaled 272,781,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 271,425,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,356,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,512,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,156,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced

Propane, ½c. per gal., Group 3.

Reduced

Propane, ½c. per gal., N. Y. Harbor.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104..5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—While group 3 propane prices were advanced ½c. last week in an effort to move above the low of 2c. per gallon, New York and Philadelphia harbor prices were reduced ½c. in most quarters. The prices changes were not unexpected, and are reportedly the effect of a seasonal slump in sales. The new group 3 listing for propane is 2½c. per gallon, tankcars, Philadelphia tankcar price is now 7c. per gallon, and the New York price is 7¼c. per gallon, same basis.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Domestic demand was seen edging upward at a slight but steady angle. Suppliers stated that the market was in very close balance, although no actual shortages were in evidence. However, the present good rate of consumer demand was expected to hold up at present levels throughout the present quarter, and supplies were expected to continue on the tight side during that period. Prices remained steady, with no changes expected in the immediate future.

Paraffin—Material was reported moved directly from production to fill consumers' requirements. Demand from Mexico and Latin American countries has continued steadily, producers stated. While export demand from these sources has not shown any decided upturn, it was at the same time not dropped perceptibly, it was stated. Current price schedules continued in effect over the past week. The second quarter was expected to make a favorable showing, manufacturers stated, in regard to total sales.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in May 1955 is 6,520,000 barrels daily, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compares with 6,580,000 barrels per day forecast for April 1955. Actual data for February show a crude oil production of 6,835,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 76,000 barrels per day in stocks of domestic crude oil and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil averaging 6,911,000 barrels daily.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Demand for propane leveled off considerably, following a more normal seasonal pattern. Supplies were ample with postings unchanged at .059c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Steady inquiry was reported for butane from the aviation gasoline industry with stocks limited in the Basin area. Quotations were firm at .069 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Int'l Nickel of Canada, Ltd. Posts to Parker, McCadden

Ralph D. Parker has been elected vice-president and Walter A. McCadden has been chosen comptroller of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Mr. Parker continues his existing post of general manager of Canadian operations. He went to International Nickel in 1928 from McIntyre Porcupine Mines, becoming superintendent of Inco's Creighton mine, near Copper Cliff, Ontario, then superintendent of Frood mine, and subsequently superintendent of mines. In 1935 he was appointed general superintendent of the mining and smelting division and in 1947 was named to the additional post of assistant vice-president of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr Parker is president of Canadian Nickel Company, Ltd., the exploration and prospecting subsidiary of Inco.

Mr. McCadden, has also been elected comptroller of the company's United States subsidiary, International Nickel Company. He succeeds in both positions Cameron R. Whitehorne, who has reached retirement age. Mr. McCadden joined International Nickel in 1935 as a tax accountant. He was named assistant to the comptroller in 1948, and assistant comptroller in 1949.

Thiophene Licensing, Output Reported by Socony, Sharples

Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., New York, and Sharples Chemicals Inc., Philadelphia, last week jointly announced the signing of a licensing agreement granting Sharples rights to manufacture and sell thiophene under Socony Mobil patents. Sharples, a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, expects to have full commercial production of thiophene available by mid-summer, 1955, from the new plant operated by Index Chemicals Company, Houston, Tex., a subsidiary acquired by Pennsylvania Salt last January.

Nitrogen Solutions Plant Contract Let by Ketona

Ketona Chemical Corporation, Ketona, Ala., last week announced that it has awarded to Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, a further contract to design, engineer and construct facilities for the production of nitrogen solutions (ammoniated nitrate of ammonia) at Ketona's plant site near Tarrant, Ala.

These added facilities are in addition to an ammonia synthesis unit previously announced. The Ketona plant, jointly owned by Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., and Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will begin production of ammonia in the late fall, while solutions output is slated to follow early next year. The Ketona installation is reputed to be the first plant in this country whose operations are based entirely on cokeoven gas.

Texaco Appoints Manager Of Its Petrochemical Dep't

L. C. Kemp, jr., has been appointed general manager of the Texas Company's newly-established petro-chemical department, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Kemp joined Texaco in 1929 as a research chemical engineer at the refining department's Port Arthur works, Port Arthur, Tex. He has served in various managerial capacities in the research field, and was director of research for the company from 1941 to 1953.

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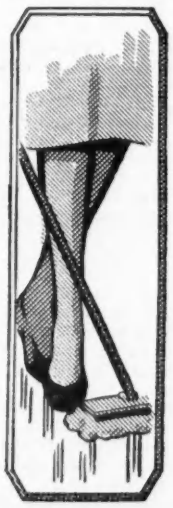

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The price picture of industrial organics was steady. Many of these aliphatics are enjoying an excellent demand level. Activity was good for most solvents, for synthetic resin materials and for organics used as chemical intermediates to produce end products for businesses that are going strong.

Improvement in rayon was felt by a pickup in glacial acetic acid. This market was materially stronger in the south, where recovery has been most complete. Acetone was one of the few solvents that were at all weak. Its lack of stability was based more on excess production than on soft buying interest. Several sources noted a little improvement for acetone.

MEK and MIBK were other solvents enjoying a good sales period from lacquer outlets. The automobile industry boosted movement of these ketones. So, did sustained output in the furniture industry. Automobiles also did well by chemicals for synthetic resins, such as formaldehyde, PE and glycerine.

Refined glycerine was relatively tight due to diverse demand holding up exceptionally well. Paraformaldehyde and dipentaerythritol moved well to resins. Ethanol remained at a firm position, moving in several various directions.

Among chlorinated solvents, carbon tetrachloride and perchloroethylene moved well and were not adversely affected by a labor tie-up that had halted some output. The strike was settled and no side effects were expected in these markets now. Ethylene glycol enjoyed excellent demand from antifreeze outlets. Hexylene glycols still moved at a good rate.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
130.45	130.45	130.45	132.29

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetic Acid—The market for glacial acid was reported to be doing fairly well now. It was felt that conditions were generally firmer than they had been. There was enough pickup in buying activity, particularly in the south, to create some optimism.

One source noted that demand was stronger during the first quarter than it has been in any first quarter for several years. It was quickly agreed by most sources that rayon was not completely out of the woods. Nevertheless, the pickup has been substantial and extremely helpful to this market and some other chemicals used in its production.

Prices were fairly firm at present listings. A small amount of shading was said to persist in the northeast. Quotations in the south, where the pickup was strongest, were firm at their posted levels. Production was ample for consumption.

Acetone—The market for this ketone was quiet, producers reported. There was not much shading of schedules going on now, a couple of sources added. However, there were still suppliers who felt that there was weakness in the market.

Indications have been given that some of the extra production of acetone was being moved and the picture may not continue to look as bleak as it has in the past. The volume of material going into government defense program needs was helpful. Competition for government business had been fairly strong, but, it waned as the price got down to a lower level. The general market level remained at 7c. per pound in tankcars.

Acrylonitrile—This market continued to look excellent, producers reported. Demand from the nitrile type synthetic rubbers was quite good. There was a nice volume used in latex end-uses, such as in paper coatings and treating of textiles. These outlets have shown growth, it was said.

The call for acrylonitrile for production of acrylic fibers was coming up with the improvement in the markets for those synthetics. It was said that there was not too much activity in use for soil conditioners. But, it was felt that there was still a market there that could be developed and expanded. Price schedules of acrylonitrile were unchanged at 31c. per pound in tankcars, 33c. per pound in drum carlots, and 34c. per pound for l.c.l. quantities.

Alcohol—Producers indicated that the market for ethanol has held up to a steady level. Consumption in various directions was holding up adequately. The large production capacity in the industry was capable of handling a substantially bigger demand than there is in the market now. But, competition for existing business has not resulted in much shading of price schedules.

Most sources felt that existing prices were pretty firm. No immediate changes in schedules, or in demand levels were expected.

Capryl Alcohol—No significant changes have taken place in this market during the past week or two. Demand remained at the same levels as previous weeks. Supplies were adequate for consumption. Current quotations of 95 percent material were at 19½c. per pound for bulk, in tankcars, 21½c. per pound for drum carlots, and 22½c. per pound for ten drum quantities, with less than ten drums being 23½c. per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—A strike at one producing plant was settled and work was resumed early last week. It was said that the shutdown was not long enough to create any drastic shortages in the market. Business was adequately handled through regular distribution channels, it was added.

A pickup in demand from propellants and refrigerants brought some tightness to the market, according to a few sources. No substantial tightness was immediately anticipated. Prices were firm at former levels.

Dipentaerythritol—No letup in the call from synthetic resins was seen or expected immediately. Most sources felt that demand would hold up for a while longer. There was ample production available to take care of the present call. Prices were firm at previously established levels and no revisions were contemplated.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for this glycol was substantially better than it was a few months ago. The start of a new anti-freeze canning season has swelled the need for antifreeze glycol. Producers were moving material to this outlet at a good rate.

Industrial end-uses for glycols this quarter have been relatively steady. But, most sources have expressed desire to see more activity in this direction. However, the pickup for ethylene glycol for antifreeze consumption has dominated the picture of this market in recent weeks. Producers were now optimistic for the antifreeze season and expect good results.

Formaldehyde—Demand from resins continued to run along at an excellent level. Producers were moving what they were making right out to fill orders already on their desks. It was said that there was no letup in the pace since the price advanced April 1. However, the current market was not quite as hectic as the weeks preceding the price move, it was added.

The automobile industry has boosted requirements of synthetic resins which use formaldehyde and plywood bonding operations have been taking a good volume of formaldehyde for adhesive uses. The total of these two outlets resulted in a good consumption level. Prices were considered firm where they were previously.

Formic Acid—"This is a good product," a producer stated last week. Demand has held up adequately. Production was moving right out. The flow of material into consuming channels remained at an even pace. No revisions in the price structure were anticipated. There was an adequate supply to handle consumption.

Glycerine—Refined material was no less tight than it was several weeks ago. However, it was pointed out, that almost all consumers were getting enough material to keep their own production schedules up. Demand has been strong from all outlets.

The volume of business in the automobile industry affected glycerine not only

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

in resins for finishes, but, also for use in gaskets. Other outlets for glyceryl modified synthetic resins took a steady volume of material. Demand from cellophane has shown good improvement in recent months, producers indicated. The volume of material being displayed in transparent packages has increased, and particular emphasis has been placed on this type of wrapper in super market displays.

There was an even demand for glycerine from pharmaceutical uses. Use of glycerine for explosives has been well sustained because of extensive mining and exploration operations in the country. The number of roads being constructed also boosted the volume of glycerine consumed for explosives.

Domestic producers expect demand to continue at approximately the same pace. "Of course, a labor tie-up in the automobile industry could affect a lot of glycerine demand," a source added. Prices, meanwhile have been firm at former postings. No revisions were foreseen. Supplies were adequate to handle the current market level, but, were not abundant.

A little more imported material has been obtained in recent weeks, it was said. But, this still did not reverse the overall short supply of crude grades. Prices of soaplye and saponification material remained steady at previously quoted levels.

Hexamethylenetetramine — The market was reported to be relatively quiet. Demand was not usually very active for this item unless there was a government call for explosive end-uses. There was not much movement in that direction currently. Consequently, an inactive market prevailed. Prices held fast to previously established quotations.

Hexylene Glycol—Producers reported that demand has been well sustained. Activity in the automobile industry and replacement brake fluids have provided a steady outlet for this glycol. There was also an even flow of material for other outlets, such as cutting oils, where glycol gets into coupling solvent use.

Prices have been firm where they were, and were not expected to change soon.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Producers reported that demand was fairly good for this alcohol. Demand was sufficient to move what was being made quickly. The price held steady at previously posted listings.

Activity in this market generally follows somewhat along the line of the ethanol capacity, and, therefore is not as much of a burden to move.

Methyl Chloride—Producers reported a good refrigerant demand. Prices were said to be firm and steady at previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to handle the call.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—A well sustained demand kept sales up to a good level for this solvent. The high pace being carried in the automobile industry has provided a consistent market for solvents. MEK, not only moves in this direction well, but, also enjoys a good outlet in furniture finishes and demand from small lacquer accounts.

There was ample production capacity to take care of these good business levels. Price schedules were firm at previously established levels. No revisions were contemplated at this time. Demand was expected to hold up the existing rate.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Activity in this market is similar to the good demand enjoyed by other ketones. General solvent interest was good and expected to continue. Sales for industrial finishes and furniture lacquers were directions of excellent activity for MIBK. Prices were firm without change. Supplies were good.

Pentaerythritol—Producers were fairly well satisfied with current demand levels. It was said that there has been a substantial improvement in consumption levels for PE since the start of the year. The market was presently considered stable and at a good pace. Prices were firm without change.

There was ample production to take care of consumer requirements. Trade sources felt that buying interest would hold up in line with overall synthetic resin business. And, there was no sign of a drop in activity for resins.

Perchloroethylene—This market continued to enjoy a steady demand. Producers were moving material out to industrial solvent uses. The requirements for vapor degreasing operations have been gradually increasing in recent years.

There was no shortage of material to fill consumer needs. A strike that had been going on at one producing point was settled without any apparent disruption of the market. Wide distributive facilities aided in preventing an early reaction to the tie-up. The market was operating normally. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Organics Production: Feb.

Figures for industrial organic output for February, 1955, compared with January, 1955, are recorded in the following table. The statistics are released by the Tariff Commission in a regular monthly report.

		Production	
		February	January
Acetic acid:—			
natural	lbs.	1,786,000	1,764,000
synthetic	lbs.	35,158,094	41,307,272
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	60,352,716	67,885,640
Acetone	lbs.	39,968,079	40,302,872
Butyl alcohol, primary	lbs.	19,485,839	20,194,123
Carbon disulfide	lbs.	38,469,954	43,445,411
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	16,563,457	*20,032,237
Ethanolamines:—monop-, di- and tri-	lbs.	6,320,182	6,406,808
Ethyl acetate (85%)	lbs.	8,395,049	7,335,523
Entylene glycol	lbs.	38,016,302	51,599,012
Ethyl ether, tech., and USP	lbs.	2,849,411	3,154,044
Formaldehyde (37% by weight)	lbs.	89,958,760	77,225,730
Formic acid	lbs.	1,389,467	1,183,046
Hexamethylentetramine	lbs.	1,294,481	1,244,891
Methanol:—			
natural	lbs.	1,042,800	1,128,800
synthetic	lbs.	91,799,529	*102,208,254
Oxalic acid	lbs.	1,926,750	2,101,503
Pentaetrythritol	lbs.	4,744,416	4,335,114
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	lbs.	12,492,806	14,118,724
Propylene glycol	lbs.	6,659,552	7,418,172
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	23,393,628	27,208,442

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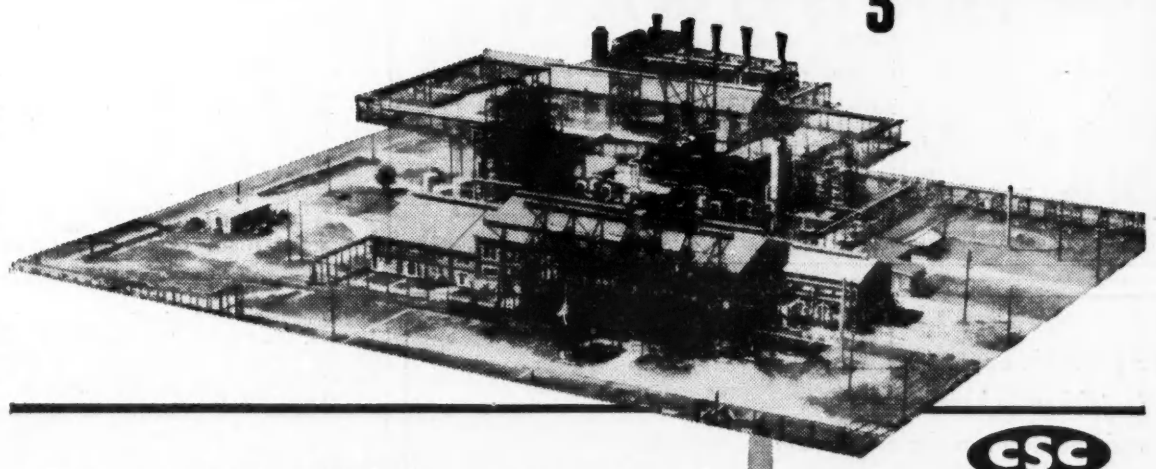

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Solvent — in manufacture of wood and metal finishes, waterproofing formulation, coated fabrics, leather dyes, aniline and other inks and cements.

Extractant — in refining gasoline, removing acid impurities in vegetable oils, flash washing of water soluble crystals, purifying hormones, crystallizing steroids, and in dewaxing dammar gum.

Cleaner — ingredient in metal cleaners, preparations for dry cleaning of leather goods, glass cleaners, and in flushing fluids for hydraulic brake systems.

Intermediate — used in the synthesis of dyes, esters, methyl halides, ethers and other derivatives in addition to its large use as a source of formaldehyde.

Fuel — in auxiliary fuel injection systems in automotive and aircraft engines, as an octane booster, in special fuels for model engines and for racing.

Some Other Uses — in detecting leaks in equipment using halogenated refrigerants, manufacture of dipped rubber goods, as a coagulant in on-the-spot determination of water content of soils, and in a process for splitting fats in the manufacture of fatty acids and glycerine.

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METHANOL
Specifications

Purity, minimum	99.85%
Specific Gravity, maximum at	
20°/20°C	0.7926
25°/25°C	0.7889
Acidity as Acetic Acid, maximum	0.003%
Acetone, maximum	0.003%
Alkalinity as Ammonia, maximum	0.0003%
Distillation Range, maximum	1.5°C including 64.5°C
Non-volatile Matter, maximum	0.001 g/100 ml
Color, maximum	5 APHA
Permaganate Time, minimum	50 minutes at 15°C
Odor	Characteristic, free from foreign odor.
Water-Precipitated Material	No turbidity after 1 hour at 25°C when 1 volume of Methanol is diluted with 3 volumes of distilled water.

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Soybean, Tallow Imports By Japan Are Seen Higher

Japan's imports of soybeans and tallow during the Japanese fiscal year 1955 (April 1, 1955-March 31, 1956) may be somewhat larger than in the previous twelve months, reports Joseph C. Dodson, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, Tokyo. Present indications are that imports of soybeans during the 1955 fiscal year may total about 640,000 short tons (including 66,000 tons of soybeans for processing and re-export) and tallow about 120,000 tons, as compared with 617,000 tons of soybeans and 93,000 tons of tallow in fiscal 1954.

On March 30, 1955, the Japanese government formally approved the foreign exchange budget for imports during April-September, 1955. For this six-month period the government has decided to increase the imports of soybeans to about 320,000 tons (including 22,000 tons of soybean meal) from around 226,000 tons in the corresponding six months of 1954. At the same time, tallow imports for April-September 1955 were increased by about 22,000 tons—from 44,000 to 66,000 tons.

As a basis for working out the import program for April-September, 1955, the government also tentatively set the import program for the second half of the fiscal year. The latter, however, is subject to substantial revision. The increase in the budget for imports of most food items, including soybeans and tallow, can be attributed to the improvement of Japan's holdings of foreign exchange and, also, to the government policy to increase the imports of necessary commodities by curtailing the imports of less essential items.

Analytical Technics Theme For Oil Chemists' Meeting

"Analytical Technics" will be the theme for the seventh annual short course sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society at the University of Illinois, August 1 through 5.

A roster of chemists from industry, university and research institutions will conduct the five day course especially designed for laboratory workers in the field of fats and oils. Among the analytical technics to be discussed and demonstrated are x-ray, ultra violet, and infrared spectroscopy, dilatometry, chromatography, Craig countercurrent extractions, flavor evaluation and performance testing.

The course will be held at Champaign-Urbana, Ill., campus. The registration fee for the course is $50. Room and board from Sunday evening to Friday noon will be available at $35. Registration forms and further information can be obtained from the society's office, 35 East Wacker drive, Chicago 1. Advance registration is required.

Itaconic Acid Properties Described In Bulletin Available from Pfizer

A technical bulletin outlining the uses and properties of itaconic acid, an organic compound made in commercial volume by fermentation, has been published by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Charts molecular structure, reactions, polymerization, patents and packaging and shipping data are included in the booklet, No. 82.

The chemical and physical properties of itaconic acid suggest its potential value as an intermediate in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and other complex organic compounds, according to Pfizer. Derivatives of the compound may be used in the preparation of plasticizers, polyester resins and as co-monomers in the production of many useful polymeric materials, it was stated. Booklet No. 82 may be obtained from the company's chemical sales division at 630 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn 6.

Antara Chemicals Reports Issue Of Second Edition of Its Catalog

Antara Chemicals, a sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has just published a second edition of its catalog of products. In addition to established items, it describes new chemicals that have been developed since the first catalog was published.

A new section has been added to the second catalog, listing the items handled by Antara's special product sales department. They are shown under their chemical abstracts as well as their common names. In this section there is also a description of the various available grades of carbonyl iron powder.

Silmo Chemical Elects Gill Sales V.P.

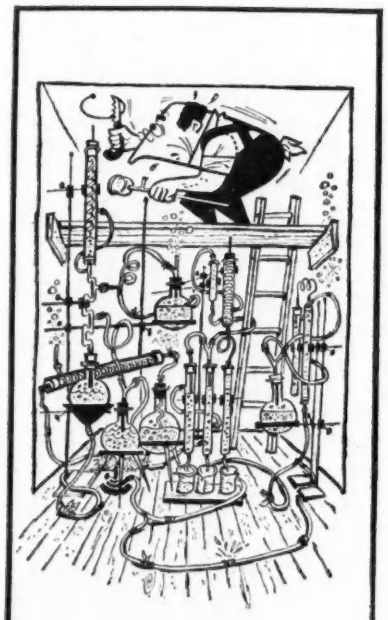
Silmo Chemical Corporation, Vineland, N.J., has elected Arthur J. Gill vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Gill has been assistant secretary of the company for over ten years and has been general manager for more than twenty years. In his new capacity he will continue to serve as general manager of Silmo Chemical.

Allied Chemical Div. Names Dr. Gardner to Sales Dept.

Dr. Wm. Howlett Gardner, previously with the new products division of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been reassigned to the company's chemical sales department. In his new position, Dr. Gardner will be responsible for the preparation of technical literature on National's new chemicals which include adipic acid, caprolactam monomer and isocyanates. In addition he will act as a technical representative in the sale and application of National Aniline chemicals.

Polyglycol Ether Offered by Ansul For Usage As A Neoprene Solvent

A new polyglycol ether, marketed as "Ansul Ether 181," has been announced by Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., as a solvent for removing neoprene compounds. The company reported that the material has a high flash point and a low toxicity factor.



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US Coaltar Acids Shipped To Soviet Russia in 1954

The United States shipped some $179,000 worth of coaltar acids to the Soviet Union last year, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks indicated last week. In his thirtieth quarterly report on export controls, Mr. Weeks said the acids, along with $552,000 worth of inedible tallow sent to Hungary and Rumania and $371,000 worth of edible oils shipped to Hungary, were among the $5,958,000 worth of commodities exported by this country to the European Soviet bloc in 1954.

Apart from export applications for such things as rubber accelerators and tetraethylammonium chloride, applications received by the Department of Commerce during the fourth quarter of last year reflected no broadening of Soviet interest in types of non-strategic commodities now permitted for shipment, Mr. Weeks said.

"In general," he reported, "inquiries appear to be based more on tentative 'feelers' rather than on orders actually tendered. Only a few of the inquirers seem interested in actively seeking orders in the Soviet bloc."

The department, he said, approved Soviet bloc license applications in the fourth quarter of last year for, among other things, $997,567 worth of inedible tallow, $417,457 chemicals, $380,504 pharmaceuticals, $16,000 rosin, $14,410 paraffin wax and $6,798 caffeine.

Koppers Names Redmond To Tar Products Position

John H. Redmond has been appointed manager of operations of the tar products division of Kopper Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Until his appointment, Mr. Redmond was assistant manager of operations of the division, a position he had held since January. Prior to that he served as assistant manager of the central staff of the production department since he joined Koppers in 1948.

Customs Simplification Bill

—*Continued from page 3*

7.09 percent and the revenue would be reduced 7.33 percent. The value of imported coaltar chemicals would be reduced 3.69 percent and the revenue 4.52 percent.

The greatest effect in the chemical group from a change in the valuation procedure was shown in the case of pigments, paints and varnishes. The value of these imported products would be reduced 11.62 percent and the revenue 10.07 percent. Soap and toilet preparations were close behind with a reduction of 10.26 percent in value and 10.92 percent in revenue.

Minor reductions would also occur in the case of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations of 1.36 percent in value and 1.22 percent in revenues; inedible vegetable oils and waxes 4.79 percent in value and 4.12 percent in revenue; dyeing and tanning materials 1.32 percent in value and 1.28 percent in revenue.

In addition to changes in valuation, the bill also simplifies currency conversion procedures for customs purposes and removes several obsolete inoperative and unnecessary provisions of the existing law. Provisions for assessing customs duties on certain coaltar products on the basis of the American selling price are left unchanged.

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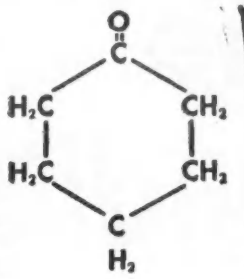

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(Partial Listing)

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Specific gravity 25°/25°C.: 0.9430-0.9460

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- Corrosion characteristics: Not corrosive to metals under normal conditions.

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CHEMICAL FROGRESS WEEK—MAY 16-21

Coal Chemicals

Stability of coal chemicals remained the outstanding feature of these markets. Prices were generally firm at previously established levels. Most of the market positions were pretty much the same as past weeks too.

Demand showed its best strength in the tar acids. Cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate and other outlets for cresols and cresylic acid provided sustained activity. Prices were firm, but, not considered likely to go up right now. Phenol has been moving better to phenolic resins and adhesives. A strike at one producing facility has not caused any tightening of the market. It was generally felt that there was enough production capacity to handle consumption.

Strong phthalic anhydride demand continued to hold the market in tight supply. Some work stoppages have resulted in a little lost production that had been counted on to help ease the market at an early date. Tightness in phthalic was reflected in a shortage of crude naphthalene to keep production schedules up to full capacity. But, there was no extra naphthalene around for much stockpiling, by consumers or producers.

Creosote and pyridine were slow. Coaltar pitch enjoyed excellent demand. Industrial pitches were closely balanced, while the pressure for roofing grades was noticeable. Among aromatics, benzol and xylol held up reasonably well. Toluol continued to hold up also, but, increasing output seemed to be more telling in this market.

Maleic anhydride was a little better and moving fairly well. Monochlorobenzene was still a bit slow. b-Naphthol continued to move well. 2-Vinyl pyridine enjoyed very good activity, with no sign of a drop.

Steel production during the week ending May 8, was scheduled to run at an all-time high, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Operations were scheduled for 96.5 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index of 144.9. The weekly record was established in the week beginning March 23, 1953, when 2,324,000 tons were produced at a production index of 144.7.

Last week's scheduled output was equivalent to 2,328,000 tons of steel, compared with actual production of 2,307,000 tons the prior week, and 1,654,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand was reported to be fairly good for this aromatic. Producers indicated that they were moving a good volume of output along without any difficulty.

Total volume of material moving to synthetic rubber, styrene plastics and synthetic phenol was quite good. It was reported that there has been some pickup in buying interest for insecticides, although not all sources felt the same degree of increased activity.

Creosote—Producers saw no significant sign of a pickup in demand. Railroad buying interest has not materially improved yet. Freight earnings have shown some improvement and this was expected to result in a better level of maintenance expenditures in the long run. However, no one looked for an abrupt change.

There have been reports of scattered increases in demand. Total production and stocks, however, were ample to handle a substantially larger demand. Price schedules were unchanged at previously established levels.

Cresols—Producers related that a very strong demand continued for the tar acids.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 8, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,088,773
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,351,367
Benzol	gals.	3,764,044
Coaltar	gals.	17,264,829
Creosote oil	gals.	964,342
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,659,717
Pyridine refined	lbs.	27,997
Toluol	gals.	740,367
Xylol	gals.	197,335

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
114.68	114.68	114.68	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

A large share of the activity was concentrated on meta-para isomers and xylenol fractions, it was said. But, the entire picture for just about all grades looked good.

Prices were firm and not expected to change. Supplies were a bit short of the grades most in demand because of the continued pressure for material. Trade sources said that there was no shortage of crudes. But, distillation time was still not available to run more crudes to take care of extra demand. Even with distillation equipment running at full capacity, a great deal more tar acid fractions were needed.

Cresylic Acid—Tar acid activity was still well sustained. Producers moved output right out to consuming channels as fast as it could be made. Demand was above production levels for the meta-para fractions and cresols with good xylenol content, it was said.

There was no slackening of sales for ADF cresylic acid, either. Importers related that demand was strong and consistent. No shortage of acid was seen in the market for imported ADF. The price was firm at 75c. per gallon.

Naphthalene—No changes were noted in the market for crude naphthalene. Domestic producers said the pinch was still on. Production was moving out as fast as it was made, in an effort to keep up with needs for phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene intermediates. Suppliers were working from low stocks, or virtually no inventory at all, it was said.

Increases in coking operations with the high steel rate have not done much in the way of relieving the situation. In spite of all of the aspects of real tightness in the market, phthalic producers seem to have been able to get enough naphthalene to keep their own production schedules up to a very high level.

A good volume of imported material has come into our ports during recent months. But, the amount of material available for future contracts at prices consistent with this market, is limited. Importers found naphthalene offerings under 7c. scarce and consumer resistance to prices above 6¾c. strong.

Domestic producers indicated that demand for industrial refined material was at a relatively good level. Increased activity for naphthalene derived intermediates played a big part in this improved market. Buying interest has also spurted ahead for ball and flake material. Trade sources reported that there seemed to be enough finished inventories on hand to take care of the demand. Production was also expected to be adequate to meet the peak buying period that is looked for any week now. The warm weather has opened up this market, it was said.

Phenol—Some producers were moving their output along very well. Others, with a larger volume of production, sold a relatively good volume. There still was ample phenol around to take care of total market needs. A strike at one plant has not affected the overall supply yet.

The natural grades moved out as fast as they were made, while USP phenol was readily available in most areas. Demand for phenol was getting better, it was said. Most sources felt that there already has been a good pickup from phenolic resins and adhesives. The outlook was considered to be good. Prices were firm without change.

Pitch—Coaltar industrial pitches were still moving along at a good pace. A good demand was received from industrial uses as electrodes. Additional needs from the aluminum industry for this use were felt in the pitch market.

Demand from aluminum was said to be extra good now. Some tightness has resulted in the call for roofing grades. Roofing pitches regained their momentum after the colder weather was out of the way. And, the continued building boom was expected to hold sales up to a high level for that outlet.

Pyridine—Demand for refined 2-degree material has shown no sign of a substantial pickup. Producers had ample supplies to take care of all anticipated re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

quirements. No revisions in price schedlues have taken place or were expected.

Toluol—Increased production of light oils due to higher steel operating rates continued to have some softening effects on this market. Schedules last week were set to break an all-time weekly production record in steel output. Hence, total toluol production is pushed further along at a time when there is not enough industrial demand to move all of the output.

Military requirements have been rather steady at a moderate level. Producers related that total civilian demand was quite good. Some sources expressed surprise at just how good industrial consumption was. The general momentum of business and total solvent needs have been adequate to maintain the price structure for toluol. There have been occasional local weaknesses in the market. But, the market level has been sustained and most trade sources expected it to continue to hold up through this quarter.

Xylol—Trade opinion indicated that the market for this aromatic was relatively firm. Demand has been sustained rather well. Activity was not so strong that producers couldn't cope with the demand. But, it was said to be a good, solid market.

The 3-degree and 5-degree material moved well for dyestuff and pharmaceutical outlets. Regular 10-degree xylol was said to be enjoying continuous good call from industrial finishes, where it frequently is used as a solvent for alkyd resin solutions. The resins are doing excellently because of automobile production and other finishing operations. Consequently, the market for xylol was fairly well assured of a good demand through this month.

Intermediates

Maleic Anhydride—There were no significant changes in the market. Producers reported that they have noted a little improvement in demand during the past several weeks. Buying activity was said to be fairly good.

There was some pickup from insecticides and fungicides. Improvement from polyester resins was also noticeable. Demand from the latter direction, however, has not yet expanded to its full market potential. Prices were firm at previous levels. No revisions were anticipated. Supplies were adequate for consumption requirements.

Monochlorobenzene — No significant changes were noted for mono. Producers indicated that a little more material has been moving in the direction of insecticides. However, all sources were not ready to concede that the market looked any better. Some producers still say the demand is poor.

b-Naphthol—No sign of a drop in demand has been noted in this market. Producers have been moving a good volume of material along for both the rubber industry and dyestuff intermediate uses. Business for the two outlets was quite good and b-naphthol sales were in line with the overall trends. Prices were firm without change.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers related that the market remained extremely tight. There was no additional material to be had in the market. Consumers readily took all of the phthalic a supplier allocated to them. And, some sources, looked for extra material without success. Even at premium prices outside regular market channels, it was reported that there was almost none available.

A number of trade sources see the pressure on and do not feel that it will come off within the next 60 days. Some lost production has caused a little revised thinking on the part of producers. Most agreed that there would be no immediate change and felt the market would stay tight in May.

2-Vinyl Pyridine — This pyridine was still going strong, trade sources related. There has been no sign of a drop-off. Tire production volume has been sufficient to keep all of the vinyl pyridine being produced moving right along. Use of vinyl pyridine for bonding of nylon cords in the tire was expected to continue to hold up well. No price changes were contemplated.

Cyclic Chemicals Output: Feb.

The following production statistics on coal chemicals indicate output in February, 1955, compared with January. Figures originate in a report to the Tariff Commission and represent total production from all sources, unless the specific sources are indicated.

	Production	
	February	January
Acetanilide, tech., and USP, lbs.	242,590	349,025
Aniline lbs.	9,791,259	10,100,838
Benzol (specification and industrial grades):—		
Tar distillers gals.	1,645,157	1,626,184
Petroleum operators gals.	7,803,170	6,414,730
Cokeoven operators gals.	13,700,496	13,909,999
Total gals.	23,148,823	21,950,913
Cresosote:—		
Tar distillers gals.	6,582,003	7,448,893
Cokeoven operators gals.	2,351,939	2,115,647
Total gals.	8,933,942	9,564,540
Cresols:—		
Meta-para lbs.	1,426,564,	1,386,722
Ortho-meta-para lbs.	890,110	†927,805
Cresylic acid, refined lbs.	3,716,292	3,965,931
Dyes (commercial concentrations):—		
C.I. 202 Chrome blue black R lbs.	159,889	111,188
C.I. 581 Direct black EW, lbs.	455,075	488,753
Pr. 302 Naphthol AS lbs.	71,263	39,361
Monochlorobenzene lbs.	33,280,627	33,590,341
Naphthalene crude (solidifying at less than 79°C.):—		
Tar distillers lbs.	16,939,740	17,778,807
Cokeoven operators lbs.	14,230,863	13,677,586
total lbs.	31,170,603	31,456,393
Refined (solidifying at 79°C. and over:—		
Tar distillers lbs.	14,230,863	13,677,586
Phenol (synthetic and natural), tech. and USP, lbs.	*37,863,764	†39,974,502
Phthalic anhydride lbs.	24,975,791	25,797,622
Styrene (government and privately-owned plants combined) lbs.	68,377,552	73,347,820
Toluol:—		
Cokeoven operators gals.	2,836,919	3,056,338
All other sources gals.	9,916,180	9,173,280
Total gals.	12,753,099	12,229,618
Xylol, crude:—Coaltar and petroleum derived gals.	9,282,547	†9,356,671

* Partly estimated.
† Revised.

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-MAY 16-21

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Sulfur Shipped as Liquid Up Mississippi by Barge

A new method of shipping sulfur over long distance water routes—as a liquid instead of a solid—was inaugurated at Port Sulphur, La., last week.

The first two of three new insulated barges each took on a 2,500-ton cargo of melted sulfur at a temperature above the boiling point of water and began a tow up the Mississippi River to a plant 1,100 miles and eight days away.

The sulfur was loaded at Freeport Sulphur Company's docks at Port Sulphur, forty-five miles south of New Orleans. It will be used in National Lead Company's titanium division plant at St. Louis, Mo.

The three barges, built by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation and operated by Coyle Lines, Inc., are insulated with four-inch thick foam glass and are equipped with boilers and heating coils to maintain a minimum temperature of 260 degrees Fahrenheit, 20 degrees above the melting point of sulfur.

The sulfur is piped into the barges in the same liquid state in which is it mined —instead of being cooled and solidified and then shipped in solid chunks, according to Freeport Sulphur, dust loss is prevented, moisture is avoided, contamination is reduced and re-melting at the consumption point is eliminated.

US Steel Names Blough To Fill Fairless' Positions

Roger M. Blough last week succeeded Benjamin F. Fairless as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Fairless, who retired on reaching the age of 65, will continue as a member of the board of directors and the finance committee of the corporation. Mr. Fairless was also appointed chairman of the executive advisory committee, a newly-formed committee of the board of directors.

Clifford F. Hood, president of the corporation since 1953, was re-elected to that office, and also was designated chief administrative officer. Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, and Robert C. Tyson, vice-chairman of the finance committee and comptroller, the other officer-directors of the Corporation, were re-elected to their previous positions. The board also elected John S. Tennant, who became associate general counsel of the corporation in January of this year, as general counsel.

Cottonseed Cake, Meal Put On Sales List by the CCC

Cottonseed cake and meal were placed on the sales list of commodities being offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation during May to domestic buyers and the export trade, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The products will be offered on a competitive basis by the New Orleans office of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

The list of other commodities being offered during the month remains unchanged. The domestic trade is again being offered nonfat dry-milk solids, dry whey, dry whey product, condensed whey, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, tung oil, gum rosin, gum turpentine, grain sorghums and flaxseed for crushing with the exception of tung oil, turpentine and rosin, these same products are also available to the export trade at somewhat lower prices.

Hercules Oxychemical Plant

—*Continued from page 5*

to use the process, Hercules has acquired the US patents and patent applications of Distillers.

The new plant is called the "Higgins Plant" in honor of former company president C. A. Higgins. It is described as the largest plant for the production of synthetic phenol on the eastern seaboard, a region within which nearly 50 percent of US non-captive phenol is consumed. Nearby petroleum refineries and steel mills are a prime source of raw materials, benzol and propylene.

Company officials expect other phenols and oxychemicals, including new ones now under development, will eventually be made at the plant. Production of p-cresol now being made at the company's Hattiesburg, Miss., plant will soon be expanded at the Higgins plant.

The diversification program of Hercules incorporates several other major projects now underway. They include the construction of a $4,000,000 plant at Burlington, N. J., for the production of DMT (dimethyl terephthalate). DMT is a basic raw material for the manufacture of "Terylene," a fiber which is similar to the product known as "Dacron" in this country. The "Terylene" will be made by Imperial Chemical Industries, in Canada.

Other major projects under way are joint construction, with Alabama By-Products Corporation, of a new plant near Birmingham, Ala., which will annually produce 45,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia and construction of a plant in Virginia which will annually produce 35,000 tons of crude tall oil.

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Monsanto Inorganics Unit Fills Sales, Plant Positions

The inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Ralph E. Schroeder purchasing agent for its Trenton, Mich., plant. He succeeds Frederick H. Gibson, who has resigned to accept another position.

Several changes in the sales organization of the division were also announced. James R. Harrington, formerly district manager at Cincinnati, has been named assistant district manager of the Chicago territory. Lester D. Hatch, formerly in the St. Louis office, has been named district manager in Cincinnati succeeding Mr. Harrintgon. Robert H. Baugh, product group sales manager for specialty phosphate, will take over the items formerly handled by Mr. Hatch.

Geigy Dyestuffs Moving New England Operations

Geigy Dyestuffs, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, has announced that on May 1 its New England operations will be transferred to its new location, 33 Industrial place, Newton Upper Falls 64, Massachusetts. The firm formerly carried on its business from Boston and Providence, R. I. While the new Newton establishment will be open for business on May 1, the Providence office will remain open until May 31, after which time all operations will be conducted from Newton. The Newton facilities will be devoted solely to the dyestuff end of Geigy's operations with William H. Turner continuing to manage the New England branch.

Texas-U. S. Chemical Names T. A. McCoy Its Manager

Thomas A. McCoy has been appointed manager of Texas-U.S. Chemical Company. Mr. McCoy will be responsible for the company's synthetic rubber operations in Port Neches, Tex. This will include synthetic rubber research and sales, as well as production.

Mr. McCoy was assigned to the Borger, Tex., synthetic plant operated by United States Rubber Company, New York, in 1947 and later became factory manager. He became factory manager of the Port Neches synthetic rubber plant when it was reactivated by U. S. Rubber in 1950, and served in that capacity for the past four and one-half years.

Cyanamid Appoints Conley Director of Organic Sales

Neil B. Conley has been appointed director of sales of the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Conley joined Cyanamid in 1931 as manager of the Ultramarine Company, New York. In 1940 he was made sales manager of the jobber and resale department at the company's Bound Brook, N. J., plant, and in 1954 was appointed assistant director of sales for the organic chemicals division. Prior to his association with Cyanamid, Mr. Conley was President of National Ultramarine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oil History in France

—Continued from page 5

refined products may, therefore, be expected to contract progressively.

In addition to the rising domestic production of crude oil, the French balance of payments is benefiting from the rapid progress of production by the Iraq Petroleum., in which the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles has a 23.7 percent interest. The resumption of Iranian exports, under an agreement signed in November, also will make available a significant quantity of crude oil through participation of the French company in the consortium. The reopening of the Abadan refinery, on the other hand, is likely to reduce the amount of processing by French refineries on foreign account, with the effect of reducing the excess of French demands for crude oil over the requirements of the French Union markets for refined products.

Agreements signed in 1954 with the Soviet Union and Rumania provide for moderate imports of crude and refined products in bilaterally balanced trade. The combination of these tendencies may gradually reduce French imports of crude oil payable in foreign exchange.

The year also was noteworthy for the development of the country's tanker fleet, with important foreign orders placed in French shipyards and a mounting proportion of crude-oil imports being delivered by French ships. Other important purchases in France by the foreign-owned petroleum companies also contributed to the conservation of foreign exchange.

The French tax system, which already accounted for an extremely high proportion of the retail price of gasoline and other petroleum products, introduced new taxes during the year on gas oil, and heavy fuel oils, to diminish the margins of advantage in competition with coal. The government also brought about an agreement between the coal and petroleum industries placing a ceiling on the distribution of fuel oil in 1955. Thus, additional governmental influences were exerted on market tendencies.

Chemical Industry Ass'n Will Hold Meeting May 17

The Chemical Industry Association has planned a dinner meeting for May 17 at the Chemists Club, 52 East 41st street, New York. The speaker will be Dr. Harvey J. L'Hommedieu, an account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, who will talk on "An Investment Attitude for the Young Business Man." Cocktails are scheduled for 5:30 p.m., with dinner at 6:30. The association has invited members of the Chemical Market Research Association to attend this meeting.

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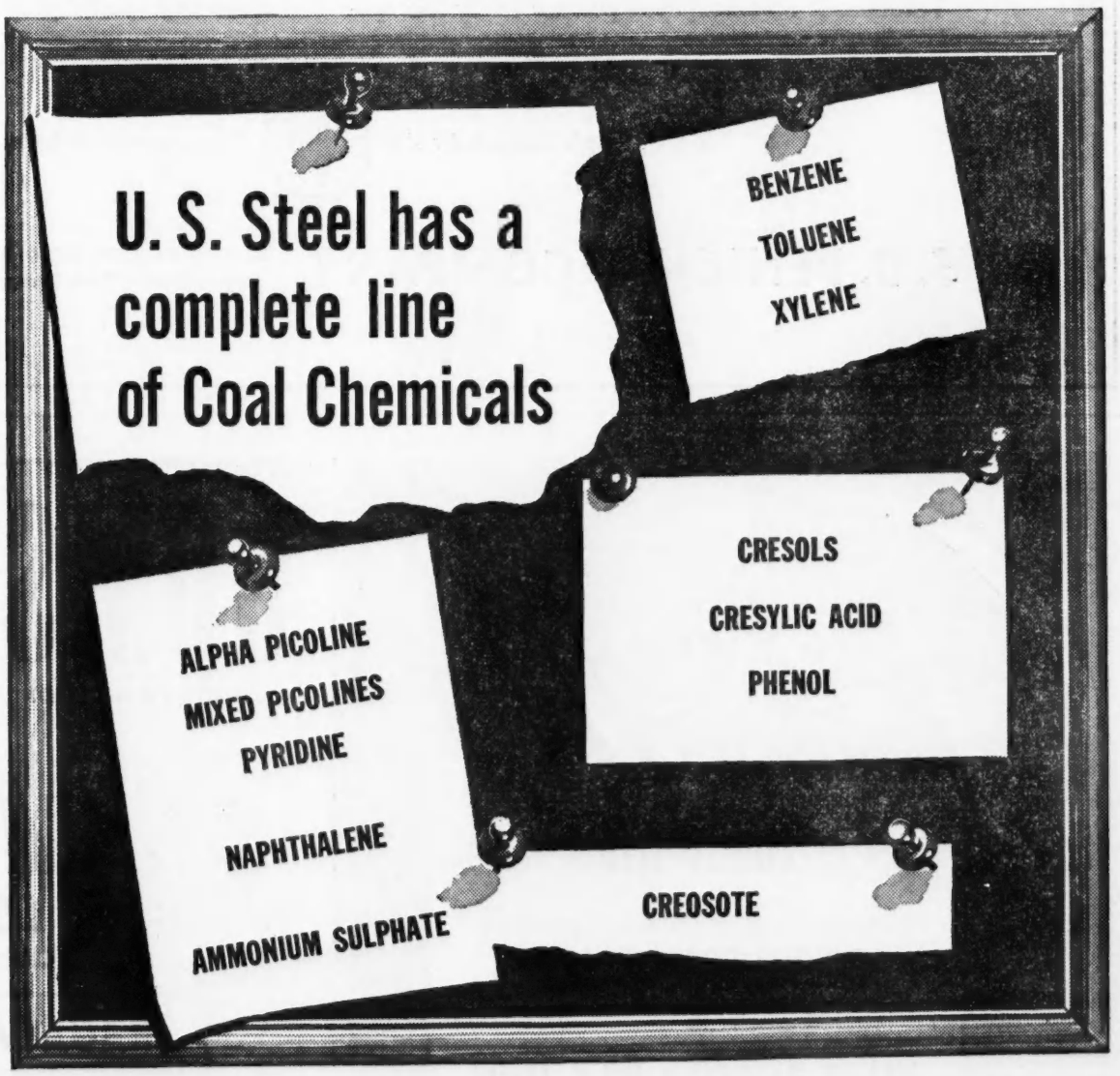

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Announcement was made last week of the commercial scale production of pure, beta carotene, made through a synthetic process. Prior to this development, beta carotene had been available only from processes which extract it and other carotenoids from vegetable sources, usually carrots and sometimes, alfalfa. Pilot plant production of beta carotene was initiated last year and some commercial quantities offered. Last week's announcement of the availability of this compound in commercial quantities made note of a 10 cents per gram decline from previous levels.

Margarine manufacturers were expected to show interest in beta carotene since it purportedly offers a method whereby yellow color and vitamin A may be added to margarine through use of one product. Pyridoxine hydrochloride was reduced 9 cents per gram last week in the first price change in this item in 7 years. The move was competitive and consumer interest was expected to increase in view of the lower quotations.

Flagging quicksilver quotations in recent weeks have not had any noticeable effect upon mercury salts prices nor was any anticipated in the near future, according to trade sources. Although mercurial prices were admittedly too high to suit consumers' tastes, the possibility that the declining trend in quicksilver prices will result in a lowering of mercury salt prices was not likely. A substantial proportion of mercurial stocks currently on hand were made from quicksilver which was purchased when prices were higher than they are, at present, it was noted.

Tartrates continued to move at a steady rate last week. The approach of Summer has stirred up inquiry from the bottling industry which uses tartaric acid in substantial quantities in soft drink manufacture. The high cost of argols, the raw materials from which tartrates are made was expected to continue and the possibility of further price increase later this year was not unwarranted, it was felt. Sodium benzoate was in good seasonal demand. This salt is used in substantial tonnages by both the canning industry and soft drink manufacturers, where it is used as a preservative.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Carotene, beta, crystalline, 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, 10c. per gram.

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 9c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
67.18	67.18	67.34	71.90

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Carotene—Announcement was made last week of the commercial scale production of beta carotene. The base price was $400 per kilo with a potency of 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 USP units vitamin A activity per gram, a $100 per kilo reduction from the previously prevailing $500 per kilo.

The new product was expected to find wide application in the food and drugs industries since, in addition to being a form of vitamin A, beta carotene is also an effective pigment which will reportedly provide color to food products to which dyes are currently added. Some of the outlets foreseen for beta carotene were in the color standardization of butter, especially winter butter, certain baked goods and other foods.

In addition to the crystalline form, other forms of beta carotene are offered. Since the crystalline beta carotene is photosensitive, difficult to handle and tends to lose vitamin A activity, a 24 percent semi-solid suspension of the crystalline form in vegetable oil is also available to consumers. In this form carotene is reportedly quite stable and easily added to food products. The price of this material was $96 per kilo with a potency of 400,000 USP vitamin A units per gram.

Choline Salts—Demand for choline salts was reported routine. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was reportedly running at steady levels. Overall consumption of lanolin in recent years has increased to some extent, it was noted. The popularity of aerosol type applicators in the cosmetic field has been a dominant factor in boosting lanolin consumption, it was noted.

Supplies of lanolin were adequate and expected to continue. Approximately one-half of current supplies are imported, according to informed trade estimates. Japan and Australia are the major suppliers at present, it was noted, with other countries making periodic offerings when a sufficient quantity is accumulated for sale. The Government has been quite inactive as a lanolin buyer, according to trade reports. It was thought that government stockpiles of lanolin were sufficient to cover current requirements since rather heavy inventories were built up in the months following the start of the Korean police action.

Menthol—The spot market in natural Brazilian menthol continued firm in view of the rising costs of synthetic laevo menthol which is made from citronella oil. Cousumer inquiry was fair, with requirements moving into their seasonal low. The future trend in menthol appears to hinge largely upon the amount of material that will be produced from new crop mint oil in Brazil. Should production exceed 120 tons, prices are likely to go lower in the opinion of importers. On the other hand if the output in Brazil falls short of 100 tons, a decidedly firmer market is likely to be noted in the future. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain accurate reports on production out of Brazil, but current high prices for menthol should tend to encourage production. There have been reports to the effect that producers have been forced to pay fairly high prices for new crop peppermint oil which in turn would seem to indicate that there has been a fairly good demand for the oil for menthol production.

Mercurials—Despite an overall decline of $7-$8 in quicksilver quotations in recent weeks, these has not been any discernible effect upon mercury salt prices. Sales of mercurials have declined in recent years as a result of the high price levels in effect. It was conceded in some quarters that mercurial drugs were priced too high but unfortunately pharmaceutical producers have been the victims of circumstance, in this instance, the spiraling costs of mercury metal in recent years directly resulting from the government taking such a large percentage of the output.

The possibility of there being any decline in mercurial prices at the present time was thought to be virtually nil since a substantial percentage of the stocks on hand have been made from quicksilver which was bought when prices were at their highest.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand at most Gulf terminals reflects a seasonal decline, as pasture conditions have reduced the need for supplemental feeding in that area. Prices for cane blackstrap were reduced one-half-cent at Houston, Clewiston and Port Everglades. Demand continued generally moderate at those points. Prices for feed molasses continued steady and unchanged at most other points.

Beet molasses sales are now confined mostly to local production areas in the Rocky Mountain area, where a good demand prevails. Demand for beet molasses at Menominee is now moderate to slow. Hydrol and citrus molasses supplies continue very limited with a strong demand at most points. A large volume of Puerto Rican blackstrap was sold during the past week at 7.25c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Prices were reduced 9c. per gram last week in the first price change since 1948. The decrease in price was expected to encourage an increase in consumption. The use of pyridoxine hydrochloride in multi-vitamin preparations has been steadily increasing, according to trade sources while production keeps pace. In lots of 100 grams or over, the new price was 46c. per gram. Smaller lots ranged from 49s. to 56c. for a single gram.

Production of pyridoxine totaled 2,968 pounds in February which was, despite the shorter month, substantially ahead of the 2,063 pounds reportedly produced in January this year. The production figures were recently released by the United States Tariff Commission.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for sodium benzoate has begun to mount to a sea-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sonal high, according to trade sources. Sodium benzoate is consumed in substantial quantities by the canning and bottling industries, where it is used as a preservative. With the approach of Summer the harvest season draws nearer and canners were currently accumulating inventories to carry them through their busiest season. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements and expected to continue in the future. Prices were firm with no changes anticipated.

Sulfonamides — Production of sulfa drugs aggregated (bulk material only) 162,482 pounds in February, 1955, compared to 220,355 pounds in January, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Tartaric Acid—Demand for tartaric acid was reported to be running at seasonal levels. Supplies, while not excessive, have been ample to meet consumer requirements. The approach of Summer has stirred soft drinks manufacturers into increased production with a corresponding stepup in the demand for tartaric acid. Prices continue at firm levels and there was always a possibility that manufacturers might find it necessary to advance their schedules again if raw materials cost continue to rise.

Argols costs have advanced considerably in recent years due to the increased consumption of argols in Europe itself and the appearance of Russia and her satellite coutries as buyers. The result has been a decrease in the quantity of argols offered to buyers here and a rather sharp rise in market prices at origin.

Vitamins — Demand for synthetic vitamins was reportedly running at a generally brisk pace although there were a few soft spots noted. Ascorbic acid appeared to be moving well as the approach of Summer and the consequent intensification of activity in the frozen food industry presaged an increase in the consumption of ascorbic acid in its role as antioxidant. Production of ascorbic acid and salts in February totaled 177,111 pounds according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 135,317 pounds turned out in January.

Niacin and thiamin remained unchanged last week. Imports of thiamin continue to disturb domestic producers, it was said. The Tariff Commission reports production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) at 17,199 pounds in February compared to 21,454 pounds in January. Production of niacin and niacinamide aggregated 196,553

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pounds in February compared to 168,491 pounds in January, 1955.

Botanicals

There were no new developments in the domestic botanicals market last week. The cessation of rainy weather was expected to permit collectors to get into production on the new crop. Arrivals of new crop material have been virtually nil but the next few weeks should see substantial shipments to this market, it was said.

Some small lots of sarsaparilla root were reportedly landed recently. As in the case of all previous shipments of this item in the past year, there was virtually none for spot sale due to prior commitments. Of the botanicals market on the whole, it could be said that buyers were operating on a hand-to-mouth basis on the assumption that prices would come down when new crop material becomes available.

Columbo Root—The supply situation on this item continued tight although there have been some recent arrivals which have temporarily eased the situation. Unsettled conditions at origin have been credited with a major contribution to the development of current supply difficulties.

As is well known, labor problems in South Africa have arisen as a result of governmental policies there, particularly with regard to the dislocation of the natives. No substantial improvement was anticipated in the near future, it was said, and it appeared likely that current problems will continue and possibly worsen in the months to come. Conjecture as to the ultimate outcome of the situation was impossible but difficulties in getting an adequate supply of this botanical will probably continue as long as labor conditions remain disturbed.

Cubeb Berries — Good quality berries continued scarce, trade sources report. During the past year imports of this item have been frequently below FDA specifications for oil content. As stocks of high quality berries dwindle, prices have firmed considerably. Shippers maintain an attitude of studied indifference and efforts to stimulate them toward upgrading the quality of shipments have been largely without success.

The tense politico-military situation in the Far East has contributed somewhat to dislocation of labor and the shift in emphasis to the production of tin, rubber and other crops has proved detrimental to the production of botanical items.

Ergot — The market continued unchanged. It was reported that there was a substantial amount of low test ergot in the spot market with the result that prices had a rather wide range from the lowest to the highest quality material. The continued presence of elements in the market who are customarily not in ergot has contributed appreciably to the plethora of low testing material, it was said. This situation has developed mainly as a result of prevalency of barter trades involving ergot. With currency freezes currently in effect in many European countries in an effort to keep money at home, there has been an increasing tendency to ship out articles such as ergot which can be sold on the spot market here. The situation has developed into one of considerable confusion for the consumer as a result, it was said.

Gentian Root—There was no change in this item since last reported. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry while consumer inquiry was routine. Prices ranged from 15c. to 17c. on the spot market. Ground and powdered root was priced about 3c. higher.

Mandrake Root — New crop shipments of this root were eargerly awaited since carryover stocks from last year had fallen to a low level. The excessively damp weather up until last week had hampered collection and curing of most botanical root items. First arrivals this year were expected in the near future, it was said.

Sarsaparilla Root—There appears to be little change in this item. Supplies continues tight with occasional shipments going directly to meet contract orders. It was understood that the volume of standing orders for sarsaparilla root substantially exceeded probable imports this year.

Nat'l Polychemicals Appoints

National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., has appointed Henry R. Lasman to its technical staff. Mr. Lasman will be in charge of the rubber and plastics laboratory just completed at the firm's Wilmington plant site. Mr. Lasman was formerly associated with Acton Rubber , Ltd., Canada.

Cyanamid Promotes Stilwell In Organic Chemicals Div.

Victor E. Stilwell has been appointed assistant chief chemical engineer of the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of the organic chemicals division of America Cyanamid Company, New York. After starting with the maintenance department of the Bound Brook plant in 1933 as a mechanics helper, Mr. Stilwell joined the engineering department, where he later was appointed an assistant department engineer. In 1946 he was appointed assistant project engineer of the organic pigments department and in 1950 was named assistant plant engineer, a position he has held until his recent promotion.

Colgate Names Satterthwaite

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has appointed Franklin B. Satterthwaite manager of a newly-formed soap and household products research section in the market research department. Previously Mr. Satterthwaite had been in charge of market research for various advertising agencies and manufacturing concerns.

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FOR THE CHEMICAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY

Caffeine—Natural
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Nitrate
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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MAYPON K

PROTEIN – FATTY ACID – CONDENSATE

An effective anionic detergent in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.

A powerful emulsifier for mineral oils.

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

MAYPON 4 C

PROTEIN – FATTY ACID – CONDENSATE

Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of

SHAMPOOS • PERMANENT COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS • LIQUID BATH PREPARATIONS COSMETIC CREAMS

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MAYWOOD CHEMICAL WORKS

MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY

ESTABLISHED 1895

MAYPON

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—27 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Copenhagen
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—70 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
PERSULFATE—50 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—25 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
59 cks, C A Haynes, Hamburg
46 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
22 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
2 dms, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
71 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY REGULUS—130 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—153 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
255 bgs, John Holt & Co, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
917 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
656 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
102 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—574 bgs, Messina
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
WHITE—87 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—280 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—10 dms, Sterone Corp, Yokohama
BARIUM SULFATE—1,600 bgs, H C Bugbird, Algiers
BEESWAX—40 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
21 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Au Prince
7 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
76 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—11 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
60 bdls, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—25 qu cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
20 hf cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
14 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
97 hf cs, Messina
BOLDO LEAVES—60 pkgs, Meer Corp, Valparaiso
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAPROLACTAM—40 bgs, M J Corbett, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Traders Commercial Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—251 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
112 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—3,100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
215 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
CASSIA—101 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—657 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
OIL—440 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
385 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
362 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
19 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Bombay
62 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—60 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,796 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHIRETTA HERB—12 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
CHOLESTEROL—18 cs, Integral Products, Hamburg
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
QUILLS—100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
50 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
50 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
39 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
27 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
24 dms, Rotterdam
5 dms, Vera Cruz
CLAY—520 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bremen
600 bgs, Continential Ore Corp, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—23 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
1 dm, Nova Chemical Co, Genoa
2 cs, Trans Marine Shipping Co, Bremen
2 dms, Trans Marine Shipping Co, Bremen
40 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COD OIL—26 bbls, Arista Oil Products Co, Halifax
100 dms, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—6 dms, Eelsingh & Lutigheid, Bergen
COPAL GUM—397 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
CORN STARCH—448 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—1,150 bls, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bbls, T M Duche & Sons Barcelona
300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
202 cs, Bordeau
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,881 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,300 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
160 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
38 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Bombay
EARTH COLOR—1,050 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Santos
FENNEL SEED—40 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Bombay
FLAX WAX—20 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, London
FUEL OIL—329,545 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
147,770 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
622,950 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALLNUTS—275 bgs, Meer Corp, Lattakia
GELATIN—220 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
300 bgs, B Young & Co, London
303 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
87 bgs, Antwerp
221 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, Marseille
GERMANIUM OXIDE—35 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GLUE, PEARL—441 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—398 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—12,162 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,600 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—66 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
183 cbys, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—20 kgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
58 cs, Hollander Trading Corp, Rio de Janeiro
IRON CARBONYL—61 dms, Antwerp
OXIDE—500 bgs, F L Kraemer, Bremen
KARAYA GUM—244 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
183 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
92 bgs, Tragcanth Importing Corp, Bombay
244 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
95 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
LACTOSE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—167 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
WAX—57 bgs, Buenaventura
LAVENDER FLOWERS—34 bgs, Meer Corp, Alicante
OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
2 cs, Yardley of London, London
LEATHERMEAL—312 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
2 cs, National City Bank, Messina
40 qu cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, French American Banking Co, Cochin
6 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Cochin
6 dms, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—542 bgs, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
400 bgs, Bank of N Y, Piraeus
900 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
202 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lisbon
MACE—6 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Amsterdam
7 cs, Rotterdam
3 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—750 bgs, H A Gogarty, Madras
3,710 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MANDARIN OIL—4 qu cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Messina
MASTIC GUM—6 cs, D Oostalos, Piraeus
MENTHOL—37 cs, Consumers Import Co, Marseille
316 cs, Amertrade Inc, Santos
MERCURY—100 flks, Frank Samuel & Co, Tampico
112 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
100 btls, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,816 tons, Instituto Cubano De Est Del Azucar, Jucaro
8,673 tons, Instituto Cubano De Est Del Azucar, Santiago
1,357,360 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Jucaro
11,039 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Port Au Prince
MONTAN WAX—22 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSK XYLOL—8 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—267 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
334 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, London
58 bgs, Parker Trading Co, Valparaiso
161 bgs, C Gulden, Valparaiso
330 bgs, C Gulden, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,004 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
247 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
678 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,214 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Rotterdam
10 dms, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—11 cks, J E Foc, Rotterdam
8 cks, A V Berner & Co, Bremen
SALTS—6 bbls, Rotterdam
SULFATE—17 bbls, D Hauser, Hamburg
42 cks, Hanover Bank, Bremen
26 cks, A V Berner & Co, Bremen
33 bbls, Firstoline Corp, Gothenburg
67 bbls, Gothenburg
40 bgs, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—140 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bombay
140 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
420 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
NUTMEG—80 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Rotterdam
48 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
34 bgs, Rotterdam
500 bls, Rotterdam
OCHER—396 bgs, Mossel Bay
OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Brazilian Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tunis
125 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Algiers
125 dms, Credit Suisse, Algiers
250 dms, J Ossola Co, Algiers
125 bbls, Uddo & Taormina, Casablanca
154 dms, M Scahlades Bros, Piraeus
ORANGE OIL—1 qu cs, Messina
PEEL—90 bgs, Meer Corp, Alicante
OREGANO—460 bgs, Vera Cruz
ORRIS ROOT—40 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
PALM OIL—384 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—325 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
298 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—51 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
51 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
51 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
24 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—220 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
66 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
725 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
200 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Lisbon
PATCHOULI OIL—9 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
4 dms, Purelon Lab, Penang
3 dms, American Express Co, Penang
9 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEANUT OIL—134 dms, Welch Holme & Clarke Co, Bombay
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
3,850 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
5,100 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
5,415 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,800 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Geilco Inc, Bremen
1,120 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,965 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
PENNYWORT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Indocean Corp, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Isarel, Cochin
920 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
120 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
50 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Alleppey
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
240 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Alleppey
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, H H Parker, Cochin
400 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Isarel, Alleppey
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alleppey
1,120 bgs, Alleppey
400 bgs, Cochin
RED—50 bgs, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
150 bgs, H Badenhop Corp, Kobe
WHITE—60 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
56 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—28 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—247,917 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
126,860 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
115,490 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
195,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLYETHYLENE—40 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Hamburg
POLYETHYLENEIMINE—3 cks, Hansborg & Co, Rotterdam
POLYISOBUTYLENE—64 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
200 bls, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—77 dms, National City Bank, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
PERSULFATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—375 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—921 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
1,205 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—31 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Matadi
125 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—898 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
512 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
5,782 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,689 bgs, Hanover Bank, Buenos Aires
2,182 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
POWDER—200 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—304 tons, Kalmar
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—323 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
SALICYLIC ACID—30 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
SALICYL AZO SULFAPYRIDINE—20 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD—204 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Madras
9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
9 cs, Bombay
34 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—21 bls, Vera Cruz
SASSAFRAS OIL—24 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
46 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
95 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
136 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, H C Smith, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Benham Import Corp, Bangkok
1,450 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—9 cs, Wm Douglas McAdams, London
LEAVES—100 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Leon Associates, Havana
SHELLAC—135 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
30 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SILVER BROMIDE EMULSION—12 cs, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—84 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
SULFATE ANHYDROUS—4,700 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
STARCH—20 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux
2,286 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
TAPIOCA—517 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
167 bgs, Standard Brands Inc, Itajai
FLOUR—400 bgs, Geisman & Co, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
TAR—12,395 tons, London
TARTAR—427 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TETRALAKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 22 cks, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—3 cs, George Uhe Co, Yokohama
5 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
10 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—10 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—142 bgs, National City Bank, Khorramshahr
220 bgs, Khorramshahr
TURMERIC—80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
133 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Cochin
75 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Au Prince
429 bgs, Alleppey
VALONIA BEARDS—1,362 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
CUPS—4,092 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
EXTRACT—1,287 bgs, Port Jero
WATTLE BARK—552 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—636 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Sterling Drug Inc, London
800 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
109 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
52 dms, Genoa
ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—75 bbls, Antwerp

Baltimore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,659 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
517 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
2,047 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,090 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—143 bls, W N Proddor Co, Santos
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—539 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

CELERY SEED—130 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
110 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—1 dm, H E Bayer, Singapore
COPRA—382 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
11,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
MEAL—8,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
PELLETS—600 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—300 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co Inc, Yokohama
MOLASSES—5,357 long tons, Iloilo
PEPPER—21 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
RED—350 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,280 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—512 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
420 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Beira
BALL CLAY—682 tons, Avonmouth
BONE—1,412 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
280 tons, Calcutta
MEAL—4,481 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Bremen
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, National City Bank, Tamatave
GYPSUM—16,743 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—1,049 tons, Rijeka
MOLASSES—2,930,926 gals, Neuvitas
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, M Friedman, Rotterdam
1,626 bgs, M Friedman, Antwerp
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
1,761 bgs, Rotterdam
PALMKERNEL OIL—325 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PETROLEUM CRUDE—107,103 bbls, Atlantic Reining Co, Tripoli
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,607 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
112,473 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
653,714 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
260,229 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
325,278 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—404 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—500 bgs, Mossel Bay
EXTRACT—500 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—944 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Durban
1,000 bgs, Lourenco Marques
3,520 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BABASSU KERNELS—18,333 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tutoia
BONEMEAL—984 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,006 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
FORMATE—375 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
CARNAUBA WAX—13 bgs, Tutoia
CASSIA—752 pkgs, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—70 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
10 bls, Colombo
CLOVE—100 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Zanzibar
200 bgs, Djibouti
COCONUT OIL—230 tons, Bank of California, Manila
COPAL GUM—120 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
COPRA CAKE—290 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
3,600 bgs, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
DILL SEED—163 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
EARTH COLOR—50 cks, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—36 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, San Antonio
480 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Africa
3,111 bgs, Callao
GINGER—112 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
40 bgs, Spice Islands Co, Kingston
60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
178 bgs, Kingston
GLUE—10 bgs, London
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, F H Lenway, Bremen
GYPSUM—3,216 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
NIGER SEED—140 bgs, C M Volman & Co, Bombay
NUTMEG—30 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Port of Spain
25 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Port of Spain
75 bgs, Port of Spain
OITICICA OIL—197 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
49 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
112 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—35 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
14 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—37,634 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Copenhagen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—531 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, U S Factors Ltd, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjirebon
6,400 bgs, A M Glazener, Tjirebon
TURMERIC—64 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
UREA—1,378 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

USP XV Reported to Include Standards for Decavitamins

The latest revision of the Pharmacopeia, USP XV, which is now on the presses, will provide standards for a ten-vitamin modern version of the hexavitamin preparations of USP XIII and XIV, according to Dr. Lloyd Miller, director of revision. To the six vitamins of the latter preparations have been added cyanocobalamin, folic acid, pantothenic acid in the form of its calcium salt and pyridoxine hydrochloride.

In starting its study of this standard formula, Dr. Miller said, the USP committee of revision found some lack of agreement on the exact quantities of some of the vitamins. For example, he pointed out that there is a trend in the trade to increase the amount of thiamine over that called for in the presently official combination.

The committee, he went on, chose to encourage the declaration of oil-soluble vitamins A and D in metric units by listing the amounts in this way with USP units given a secondary place, thus reflecting the fact that these two vitamins have been isolated in pure form and identified as to their chemical natures. Dr. Miller conceded that the changeover to a metric declaration may be slow, but it is felt, he said, that the establishment of the new standard formula is the appropriate occasion for the shift from USP to metric units.

While the new USP XV standards will become available about July 1, Dr. Miller noted that they will not become official until five or six months later, the exact date not yet having been announced.

Sterling Honors Executives After 25 Years of Service

Harvey M. Manss and Dr. Martin Lasersohn, executives of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, were recently honored on the occasion of their completing a quarter century of service with the company.

Harvey M. Manss, vice-president and a director in charge of Bayer Company Division, joined the company in 1930 as merchandising manager. He later served as director of its new products division. In 1941 he was elected a director of Sterling and in 1943 he became a vice-president.

Dr. Lasersohn is an executive vice-president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., a Sterling subsidiary. He went to Winthrop in 1930 as associate medical director and was named medical director in 1937. He was appointed assistant to the president of the company in 1943, and in 1945 was elected executive vice-president.

Magnus Has Jubilee Year Booklet Recording History of the Company

A booklet entitled "Facets of Progress" has been issued by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, as part of its diamond jubilee observance this year. The booklet traces the growth and development of MM&R over a period of six decades. The company's sources of supply, as well as its research and control procedures, are described in the publication.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 29

Zinc sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.69	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.85	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.85	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.25	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP gran dms	lb	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04⅛	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works,	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Fatty Acid Output Boost Is Reported During March

Fatty acid production in March totaled 33,524,000 pounds, as compared to 34,035,000 pounds in February, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The March production figure was 8.8 percent above the figure for March, 1954.

Total disposition in March, 1955, was 37,357,000 pounds, some 1,800,000 pounds above the February figure and approximately 3,400,000 pounds above the March, 1954, level. Stocks, including work in progress, decreased to a level of 42,384,000 pounds in March of this year, as compared to 45,200,000 pounds in the previous month.

McConnell, Colgate President, Will Resign, Effective July 1

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has accepted the resignation of Joseph H. McConnell, president of the company. Mr. McConnell was granted a leave of absence until July 1, when the resignation becomes effective. Mr. McConnell, until he became president of Colgate in 1953, was president of National Broadcasting Company division of Radio Corporation of America, New York.

Koppers Company Will Buy

—*Continued from page 4*

ture, distribution and sale of dyestuffs, chemicals, intermediates and auxiliary products which serve principally the textile trade. It also furnishes products for the petroleum paper, leather and plastics industries.

Koppers plans no change in the corporate name of American Aniline and will operate it as a wholly-owned subsidiary, Mr. Foy said. As such, it will come under the general supervision of the chemical division, which already has plants at Kobuta, Petrolia and Oil City, Pa., Kearny and Berkeley Heights, N. J., and Port Arthur, Texas.

American Aniline has one plant, located on a forty-eight acre tract at Lock Haven, Pa. In addition, it has a warehouse in New York, and laboratory-warehouse facilities in Providence, R. I., Charlotte, N. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Columbus, Ga., and Chicago. Sales offices also are maintained for the company in Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Chicago. American Aniline also has a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Dominion Anilines & Chemicals, Ltd., with offices in Toronto and Montreal.

George M. Walker, vice-president and general manager of Koppers chemical division, said that operation of American Aniline will continue under present management.

Pfizer Laboratories Appoints

David Madsen has been appointed district manager in the Oakland, Calif., area for Pfizer Laboratories, division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Madsen joined Pfizer as a representative in 1953. He will be responsible for Pfizer Laboratories sales activities in northern California and will make his headquarters in Oakland.

Trade Briefs

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Col., has issued a new catalog and price list for 1955.

Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia, has announced a new line of ultra-fine color pigment dispersions.

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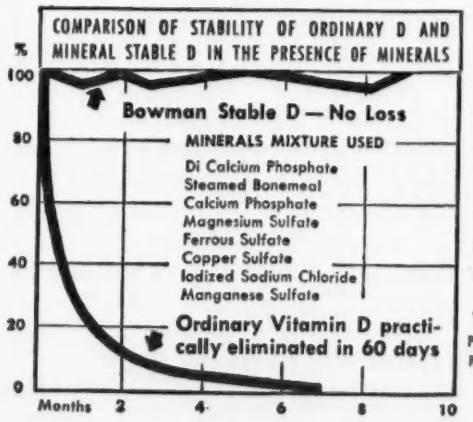

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils group exhibited considerable activity last week with a number of price changes noted. With the exception of a 5 cent advance in Ceylon citronella oil, all other oils undergoing price changes, were downward. The principal reason for the decline in a number of these oils was laid to increasing consumer indifference. Cedarwood oil was reduced 5 cents per pound with the supply situation still tight but improved somewhat due to a slight decline in consumption. Coriander oil was off 75 cents while peppermint oil was 25 cents lower. The decline in peppermint oil was the first break in that item since prices were established late last year. Wormseed oil declined 25 cents last week continuing a recent downward trend. Inquiry for this oil was reportedly slow. Other oils to be reduced were Haitian vetiver which was 80 cents lower on spot and artificial sassafras, down 2 cents. The reduction in both these oils was the first price break this year. Ocotea cymbarum softened slightly, declining 10 cents per pound while lemongrass was 5 cents lower.

Unrectified clove leaf oil continued easy last week although prices managed to hold steady. Consumer demand was expected to pick up in the near future but, to what extent was not readily predictable. Bois de rose oil was quite firm and expected to hold steady in the months to come. It was understood that the entire exportable portion of this year's production in Brazil was being handled through one agency.

The spot market in seeds and spices was moderately active but the spice convention held last week contributed to keeping trading at a minimum. As in the essential oils group, the majority of price changes in spices was downward. Indian fennel seed was advanced ½ cent per pound while Ceylon cinnamon, No. 2 and "0000" grades, was up 2 cents and 3 cents, respectively.

Dutch caraway seed was reduced ½ cent, on spot, in face of continued sluggishness in buying here. All grades of poppy seed were lower while both black and white pepper slipped ½ cent lower. Spanish paprika was down 1 cent with Idian celery seed off a similar amount.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb.
"0000", 3c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, 1c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Coriander, 75c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 10c. per lb.
Peppermint, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras, art., 2c. per lb.
Vetiver, Haitian, 80c. per lb.
Wormseed, 25c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, ½c. per lb.
white, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
136.41	136.63	136.77	147.00

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois De Rose—The market remained unchanged last week. It was understood that this year's entire production of this oil available for export is being handled through one exporter. Furthermore, all anticipated production this year has been contracted for.

Prices were quite firm and expected to hold. It was thought in some quarters that consumption of bois de rose oil might eventually be adversely affected if prices continue in a rising trend.

Cedarwood—A slight easing in consumer inquiry prompted a reduction of 5c. per pound in the spot market last week. The supply situation did not appear as crucial as heretofore, mainly as a result of some decrease in consumer takings. The current market ranged from 95c. to $1.65 per pound.

Citronella—The spot market advanced 5c. on Ceylon citronella last week in sympathy with a firmer trend in Formosa and Java oils. The current market ranged from $1.10 to $1.70 per pound on the Ceylon quality. Regarding predictions as to the size of the 1955 crop of Formosa and Java, the outlook remained pessimistic through end of March 1955 due to reports of a drought on Formosa. Meanwhile, however, the awaited seasonal rains have reportedly set in and if they continue as expected a normal crop may be anticipated. Of course, there remains the uncertain political factor, as a result of the geographic position of Formosa with the latent possibility of involvement of the island or its shipping lanes in hostilities with Red China.

Any disturbance in that area could lead to scare buying and prevent normal price development.

In regard to the size of production in Guatemala, no estimate could be made. According to reports from the Gutemalan Essential Oil Association a full year is needed to re-develop their output. The full weight of the Guatemalan production may not make itself felt on the world market before 1956, it was estimated.

Clove Leaf—The spot market continued to weaken in face of sluggish demand. Whether the market will continue to slip depends principally upon the size of consumer demand in coming months. This market has come the full cycle in less than a year. Prices at origin reached their peak last Summer. Reports from Madagascar at that time were alarming and reported a critical supply situation caused by a diversion of labor to more profitable crops such as coffee, vanilla and clove buds, deterioration of the primitive distillation equipment, the replacement of which native peasants reportedly could not afford due to the low prices at which the oil had been sold over a long period of time. The market maintained its strength through 1954 and stocks were reported almost non-existent. Still, in November before the beginning of the new distillation season sizable quantities reappeared on the market and were bought up within a short period. Prices began to slip and with it the buying interest. It is uncertain at which level stabilization will set in. Figures on the total production of new crop oil are not available yet, but it is estimated that the output was normal despite earlier claims of deteriorated distillation equipment.

Coriander—The spot market declined 75c. per pound last week. Current quotations ranged from $11.75 to $17.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—The spot market declined 5c. per pound last week in reaction to a decline in consumer demand. The current market stood at $2 to $2.80 per pound.

There has been no further word regarding the production of citral via a synthetic process rather than from lemongrass oil. Just when synthetic citral will come on the market remains conjectural at this time. It was fairly certain, however, that the market in lemongrass will be greatly affected when and if synthetic citral is produced since the manufacture of this compound constitutes a major outlet for lemongrass.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The supply situation has improved slightly as a result of decline in consumer demand. Spot quotations were reported to have declined 10c. last wek as dealers moved to stimulate demand. The current market ranged from $1 to $1.50 per pound.

Peppermint—The spot market was off 25c. last week in the first evidence of price weakening since the new crop came in last year.

The current market ranged from $7.50 to $8.90 per pound for the natural oil and from $7.85 to $9.50 for the redistilled, USP, grade.

Sassafras—Artificial sassafras oil declined 2c. on spot last week. The current market ranged from 98c. to $1.40 per pound. Supplies continued tight with little hope of any significant improvement in the near future.

Vetiver—Haitian vetiver declined 80c. per pound last week in the first price change in this item this year. The current market ranged from $11 to $17.50 per pound.

Wormseed—Prices continued to decline last week in face of sluggish consumer inquiry. The current market ranged from $4.25 to $5.75 per pound and was off 25c from the preceding week.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Prices held steady last week with Mexican seed showing some

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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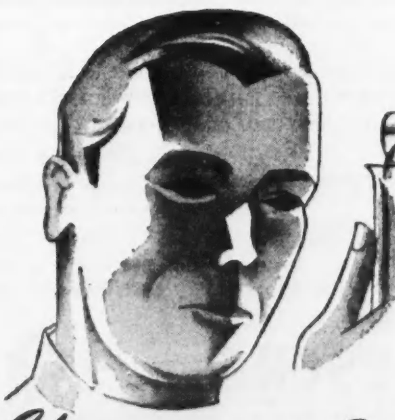
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strength. The current market ranged from 32c. to 33c. per pound. Spanish anise was unchanged at 35c.

Caraway Seed—Consumer indifference was reflected in the continued sluggishness of this market. Spot quotations declined ½c. to 17½c.-18c. per pound.

Celery Seed—French celery seed continued easier and was quoted at 40c. per pound. Indian celery seed declined 1c. to 18c. following a recent rise to 19c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 advanced 2c. to 58c. per pound last week while the "0000" grade was 3c. higher, at 79c.

Fennel Seed—Czech medium fennel seed declined 1c. to 11c.-12c. per pound last week while Indian fennel advanced ½c. to 12½c.-13c. Argentine fennel held unchanged at 17c.

Paprika—The shipping season for paprika was reportedly about over. The number of detentions of low grade paprika by the FDA was said to presage future import difficulties. Spot stocks of top grades were not too large and the general outlook for the season ahead was for a gradual strengthening, pricewise.

Pepper—The spot market was a shade easier, declining ½c. from the preceding week's closing levels. There has been some increase in consumer inquiry, it was noted. In part, the prospective decline in arrivals stimulated this interest. At the same time, holders here appeared to be more impressed with the future of the market than at any point of its development this year. This interest coincided with reports Indian exporters might not guarantee shipments to pass FDA inspection during the monsoon season. Should this become a definite policy it would tend to raise importers' costs during the next three months.

The main strength in the market was centered in the nearby positions. A fair amount of Lampong and some Sarawak was offered for shipment from Singapore and Origin but only that portion which could be expected here in late June or early July attracted any particular attention. In general the trade seemed to regard prices asked for second half of the year deliveries with suspicion. It appeared that the market has a test of strength in store for it come late May or early June when newcrop shipments of Sarawak are actually ready to move. In the meantime the deflationary factors holding the market in check for the first quarter of the year are no longer dominant.

White pepper prices barely changed despite the "bullish" features in the black pepper market. However, a slight improvement in demand committed the bulk of the merchandise enroute. Shipment levels remain unaltered and thus restrain undue enthusiasm.

Poppy Seed—Spot prices were reduced ½c. per pound on all types of poppy seed last week with the exception of Iranian seed which was reduced 1c. The current market prices on the various qualities were as follows:—Argentine and Turkish, 22c.; Dutch, 26½c.; Polish, 25½c., and Iranian, 16c. to 17c.

J. B. Williams Co. Elects New V. P. for Operations

J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn., has elected Anthony Oladko vice-president in charge of operations. Mr. Oladko, who for the past ten years has been associated with Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., resigned his post as plant manager to take up his new duties with the Connecticut manufacturer of shaving products and related items.

Mr. Oladko, noted for many technical achievements, invented, for example, a new technic for measuring process performance. He developed new methods and processes and established the basis for a $1,000,000 equipment improvement program at Johnson & Johnson's Chicago and New Brunswick plants. With subsequent cost controls in his department, he is credited with cutting operating costs by 30 percent.

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Fats, Oils Demand Forecast For Austria in '55 by FOA

Demand for United States fats and oils by Austria during 1955 is forecast at about 11,000 short tons of lard and 4,500 tons of animal tallow, assuming that prices are competitive, according to a report to the Foreign Agricultural Service from the agricultural attache at the American Embassy, Vienna.

Austria may also take several thousand tons of edible oil, mainly cottonseed oil, it was stated. Soybean oil in recent years has been priced too high for the Austrian market. Imports from the United States in 1954 included 10,568 tons of lard, 4,534 tons of tallow, and 3,445 tons of cottonseed oil.

Kyanize Paints, Inc., Announces Addition of Two to Sales Force

J. VanVloten, general sales manager of Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., has announced the addition of two men to the sales force.

Maurice O'Connell, who has been with Valentine for the last eight years in territorial and executive sales capacities, is representing Kyanize in Westchester County, N. Y. Ralph G. Wood, who has represented the "Modene" line in Maine for the last seven years, is now representing Kyanize, and will cover the southern section of Maine.

Resin for Paper Trade Described by Monsanto

Availability of a new wet strength resin for the paper trade has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. It is a melamine-type formulation, trademarked "Scriptite 33."

In addition to bolstering tensile strength and wet bursting strength, "Scriptite 33" is reported to be effective in improving dry Mullen, wax pick, freedom from lint, dry stiffness, wet rub resistance, internal sizing, dimensional stability and folding endurance.

Osborn Named Distributor

C. J. Osborn Company, New York, has been appointed exclusive distributors for Sachtleben Company Cologne, Germany, producers of pure zinc sulfide, 60 percent concentrated zinc sulfide, and precipitated blanc fixe.

Nat'l Lead Honors Stewart For 25 Years With Company

Alex Stewart, director of research for National Lead Company, New York, has been awarded a gold watch in recognition of twenty-five years of company service.

Mr. Stewart began his employment with National Lead in 1930, serving until 1938 as a development engineer. At that time he was appointed director of research for the Brooklyn, N. Y., laboratories and in 1947 Mr. Stewart became director of research for the company. He also directs National Lead Company's atomic energy activities and is vice-president and general manager of National Lead Company of Ohio, a subsidiary which operates the Atomic Energy Commission plant in Fernald, Ohio, and National Lead Company, Inc., which operates the Winchester, Mass., laboratories for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Buffalo PVLA Sets Final Meeting

The Buffalo, N. Y. Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its final meeting of the season and annual election of officers tonight in the Sheraton hotel. The guest speaker of the evening will be Roger Deas of the American Can Company who will discuss: "The Best Colors—Red, White and Blue." Plans of the golf committee for the summer golfing season will be announced.

AEC Invites Industry Bids For Building Test Reactor

The Atomic Energy Commission has invited industry to build and operate with private funds an engineering test reactor which would provide certain radiation facilities the commission will need early in 1957 for the development of cores, fuel assemblies, and other components of reactor projects of the air force, navy, army and civilian nuclear power program. The AEC will contract with the owner and operator of such a reactor for use of a substantial amount of the irradiation capacity of the reactor over a five-year period.

The AEC has set a deadline of July 1, 1955, for industry to submit the proposals to finance, construct, and operate engineering test reactor. Interested inquirers may obtain data on requirements from the Commission at its division of reactor development, Washington 25, D. C.

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E. M. Walls Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Protective Coatings Materials

Green chromium oxide was advanced ¾ cents per pound to a carlot quotation of 40 cents. Price advances, which had been announced earlier, were also effected for synthetic iron oxides and for tungstated colors. Other pigments were steady. Buying demand continued its good stride, achieved recently by reason of the spring upturn in paint consumption. Lead and zinc pigments displayed a firm undertone due to the firm position of the metals. With the excetion of selenium- and copper-containing pigments, supplies were rated as adequate for users' needs.

Bleached shellac was lowered 2 cents per pound following a considerably easier attitude on the part of holders in Calcutta. Orange grades also were easier, but quotations were considered nominal by reason the shortness of supplies. The forward position of all grades was expected to continue to ease, but the decline due in the next few weeks was expected to continue to less precipitous than that observed in the immediate past.

Buying pressure on copal and dammar gums has abated somewhat, making for a slightly easier situation for these materials. Most consumers are now considered to be adequately covered for their needs, and spot stocks are reasonably good.

Producers of dioctyl phthalate moved a good volume of material and reported a balanced market. Supplies were currently up to the demands made on them. However, if a substantially greater consumption had to be met, some tightness could easily be the result. Phthalic anhydride remained in tight supply. Prices of DOP and other phthalate plasticizers were firm at present levels. Cellulose acetate moved well, with the industry reporting a gradually advancing overall consumption.

The present consuming market for petroleum hydrocarbon resins appeared in a healthy state, with a big boost in usage expected to arise from the switch-back to G-RS rubber, following sale of the government plants to private industry. Demand for phenolics was reported active, with production adequate for the market's needs. Fillers and inerts received a boost from the activity in the paint industry, and were moving well.

Price Trends

Advanced

Black, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb.
Blue, methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, 15c. per lb.
Victoria toner, tungstated, PTMA, 15c. per lb.
Brown, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb.
Green, brilliant thioflavin toner, tungstated, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Chromium oxide, ¾c. per lb.
Red, rhodamine, tungstated, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, iron oxide, syn., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
97.17	97.14	97.12	96.58

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Carbon Blacks — Daily average shipments in March were 2 percent higher than in February and were 30 percent higher than in March, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production in March increased less than 1 percent from February. Total stocks declined 19,000,000 pounds during the month.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black for March, 1955, with figures for February, 1955, and March, 1954, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
March, 1955	112,206	30,750	142,956
February, 1955	100,992	27,153	128,145
March, 1954	90,391	33,063	123,454

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
March, 1955	119,438	42,107	161,545
February, 1955	107,934	35,263	143,197
March, 1954	91,011	33,612	124,623

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
March, 1955	113,932	153,180	267,112
February, 1955	121,164	164,537	285,701
March, 1954	163,320	231,277	394,597

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
March, 1955	*	*	*
February, 1955	21,137	15,583	36,720
March, 1954	15,126	13,629	28,755

* Not available.

Chrome Colors—Prices were raised for green chromium oxide. The new carlot quotation was set at 40c. per pound, ¾c. above the former listing. A price of 40¼c. per pound was effected for l.c.l. shipments, as compared to the former price of 39¾c.

Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during February came to 472 short tons, down from January's output of 534, according to the Census Bureau. Chrome oxide green production totaled 674 short tons, as compared to 493 short tons in January. Chrome orange and yellow production was reported at 1,568 short tons in February, compared to the previous month's total of 2,257 tons. Molybdate chrome orange output was 426 short tons for February, less than the 464 in January. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in February came to 530 short tons, well above the 290 for January.

Lead Pigments—Producers found their sales maintaining the good rate of the past weeks, with all paint outlets reordering in volume. With the peak consuming season believed at hand, makers viewed the market with satisfaction and were reasonably confident of the next few weeks. Prices were steady with a firm undertone, and were unchanged throughout the week.

Peacock Blue—Production of peacock blue lakes during February was reported at 239,549 pounds by the Tariff Commission. This compares with a production of 209,422 pounds for January. Both figures are partly etsimated, the commission stated.

Tungstated Colors—Advances were effected for spot orders of tungstated colors, with contract prices slated to move up at the end of the month. Affected were blue methyl violet toner and blue victoria toner, which rose 15c. per pound, and green brilliant thioflavin toner and red rhodamine, which went up 20c. per pound. The new quotations were necessitated by higher production costs, including advanced ore prices. Producers have stated, however, that demand has been on the slow side. The printing ink industry has made no marked increase in buying since the first announcement of the price advances, and demand from the paint industry has remained at a fairly low level, with molybdate types holding their lead in the quantity consumed. Producers felt that inventories in the hands of consumers at the present were high enough that re-ordering was not immediately necessary.

Zinc Pigments—Demand from consuming industries has been very well maintained, and has been met from an ample production. Prices for zinc dust and for the oxide were unmoved. There was considerable underlying strength at the present, it was reported, because of the firm situation for the metal. Producers of the pigments expected a continued active demand for the rest of the month and into June, according to usual seasonal patterns.

Synthetic Resins

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—The overall situation was described as good by sources in the industry, who pointed out that demand continued to mount slowly but steadily. The biggest single factor in the market outlook at the present is the switch back to GR-S rubber which is expected to follow the sales of the government plants to private owners. Other users, also, have maintained or increased their requirements, often with an eye to cutting costs.

Phenolics—Demand by consumers for shell molding purposes has continued to show a gradual but steady increase, it was reported by producers last week. With the full possibilities from this direction not yet reached, a continued expanding market was expected in the months to come. Production was rated as entirely adequate for the market's present needs.

Silicones—The present quarter has made a good showing at the start, informed sources in the industry maintained. Applications for silicone resins, making use of the high temperature characteristics of these materials, have been expanding, resulting in a steadily increasing consumer demand.

Vinyls—Coatings use for vinyl resins took a healthy amount of current produc-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tion, it was stated. The industry appeared satisfied, as a result, with the present status, and expected a good showing in the weeks ahead.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate—A large volume of production is moving into consuming channels, it was reported in the industry during the past week. Some observers, in fact, felt that overall consumption was gradually advancing. A price range of 35c. to 46c. per pound was reported to cover the grades of material on the market at the present. Competitive activity was apparent, particularly for the lower priced material, it was reported.

Dibutyl Tartrate — Prices remained steady in a range of 64c. to 71c. per pound. Volume has been good, a check with producers revealed. No changes in quotations were expected at the present time.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Consuming demand for DIOP continued at a good level, after taking a healthy spurt during the first quarter. The market was adequately supplied, although there appeared to be little, if any, excess production to take care of added demand, if it should arise.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Producers moved a good volume of material and reported a well balanced market. Supplies were currently well up to the demands made on them. However, if a substantially greater consumption had to be met, some tightness might arise, it was generally agreed. The situation in regard to phthalic anhydride remained unchanged, with this material still in tight supply. Prices for DOP were firm at present levels and remained steady over the past week.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Sales were reported at a good level, although it was pointed out by sources in the industry that there was no "rush season" in the asphalt market and that sales were quite steady throughout the year. New uses in addition to paint outlets have contributed to a gradually expanding demand. Production was considered ample for consumers' needs, resulting in an overall situation of good balance.

Casein—The market remained featureless, with consumer buying at a minimum. No definite word was yet heard from France as to the prices and quantities of material that would be shipped to consumers in the United States. Holders in the Argentine made no significant change in their attitude even though buying was apathetic. Argentine material was offered in a range of 22c. and up, on a duty-paid basis, showing no change from the price range prevailing during the previous week.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during February and March.

Production

	March	February
Hide, glue, total	4,975,185	4,180,535
Low grade	1,661,505	1,382,869
Medium grade	1,165,884	997,357
High grade	1,056,266	779,436
Extra high grade	1,091,550	1,020,873
Bone glue, total	6,061,752	*5,578,712
Green	4,590,573	4,105,249
Extracted	1,471,179	*1,473,463
Glue, total	11,036,937	*9,759,247

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	4,743,138	4,844,988
Low grade	1,871,217	2,062,880
Medium grade	1,220,688	1,259,439
High grade	902,568	845,433
Extra high grade	748,665	677,236
Bone glue, total	5,945,864	*5,832,084
Green	4,517,381	4,725,648
Extracted	1,428,483	*1,106,436
Glue, total	10,689,002	*10,677,072

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	27,715,725	27,483,678
Low grade	9,632,253	9,842,671
Medium grade	6,288,990	6,331,313
High grade	6,600,128	6,458,225
Extra high grade	5,194,354	4,851,469
Bone glue, total	12,254,383	*12,138,495
Green	7,022,131	6,948,939
Extracted	5,232,252	*5,189,556
Glue, total	39,970,108	*39,622,173

* Revised.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—The heavy demand of the recent past has abated somewhat, according to dealers in this country, making for a slightly easier situation. Most consumers are now covered well enough for their immediate needs, it was added, and spot stocks are considered good. The letting-up of buying pressure was expected to have its effect on holders at the sources, as well, and could possibly in future weeks bring about an easing in their attitudes.

Shellac—Bleached grades were lowered 2c. per pound during the past week in response to the easier attitude on the part of holders in Calcutta. The new quotation for bleached, bonedry material in 1,500-pound lots or more was 58c., with 59c. reported as the price for material in smaller quantities. Refined material was lowered to 66c. per pound for 1,500-pound lots or more, and to 67c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 29	Mon. May 2	Tues. May 3	Wed. May 4	Thur. May 5
Drums—					
K	$8.30§	$8.25	$8.40	...	...
M	8.17	8.28	8.30	...	$8.20
N	8.45	8.25	8.45	...	8.45
WG	8.15	8.30	8.38§	...	...
WW	8.36§	8.42§	8.48§	$8.38§	8.35
Bags—					
G	7.97	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	8.08§	...	8.30
M	...	8.00	8.05	...	...
N	...	...	8.35	...	...
WG	...	...	...	8.25	...
WW	...	...	8.65	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 29)—K or better, $7.80§; M, $7.78§; WG, $8.02§; WW, $8.

Sales, USDA

1,526* 462* 692* 240* 400*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.567§	.56¼§	.563§	...	.566
Sales	14,000¶	12,000¶	34,000¶	...	28,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

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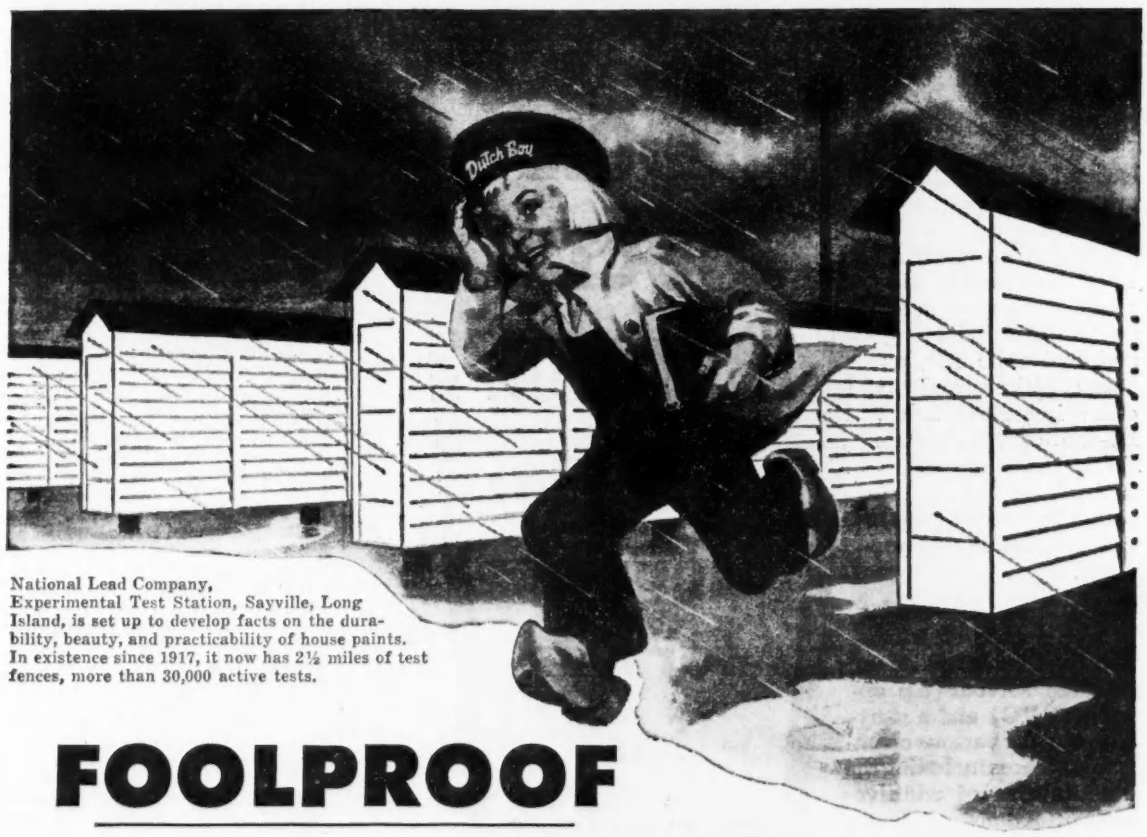

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Initial Boiling Point, °C.	184
Dry Point, °C.	190
Specific Gravity, 20/20 °C.	0.834
Refractive Index, n20/D.	1.4320
Color, APHA.	<10
Alcohol, Wt. %	99% +
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F.	190

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CSMA Will Hear Address by Member of FTC

—Continued from page 7

tizers division. The following papers will be presented:—"Iodine as a Sanitizing Agent," by Dr. Louis Gershenfeld, director of the department of bacteriology of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; "The Quartermaster Research and Development Program for the Prevention of Microbiological Degradation of Plastic Films," by Dr. Arthur M. Kaplan, chief of the microbiology section of the biology and chemistry branch of the chemicals and plastics division of the Headquarters Research and Development Command of the Quartermaster Research and Development Center, Natick, Mass.

Disinfecting Value of Acids

Also, "The Practical Disinfecting Value of Some Acids and Alkalies as Revealed by the AOAC Use-Dilution Test," by L. F. Ortenzio, J. L. Friedl and L. S. Stuart, of the pesticide regulation section of the plant pest control branch of the Agricultural Research Service; "The Use of Disinfectants to Control Poliomyelitis," by Dr. Kenneth Cochrane, of the Department of Epidemiology of the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan, and "Disinfectant Test Methods," by Dr. Saul Kaye, chief of the contamination branch at Camp Detrick, Md.

George E. Barker, of the central research laboratory of Atlas Powder Company, will preside over a meeting of the soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products division. A fatty acids symposium, with Dr. D. H. Terry, of BonAmi Company, as moderator will feature the session. The following papers will be presented:—"Basic Chemistry of Fatty Acids," by Dr. H. C. Black, associate director of research for Swift & Co.; "The Relationship of Use of Fatty Acids to Their Properties and to Analytical Methods," by William S. Baldwin and Harold Wittcoff, of the chemical research department of General Mills, Inc., and "Nitrogen Derivatives of Fatty Acids," by Dr. M. R. McCorckle and Paul L. DeBrow, of the chemical diviison of Armour & Co.

Storing Fatty Acids

Also, "Storage and Handling of Fatty Acids," by Dr. George Zinzalian, of E. F. Drew & Co.; "Applications of Fatty Acids —Fatty Acids for Metallic Soaps and Influence of Fatty Acids composition on Viscosity of Potash Liquid Soaps," by R. D. Aylesworth, R. H. Dhonau and L. A. Stegmeyer, of Emery Industries, Inc., and "Other Chemical Specialty Products," by Dr. H. G. Lederer, of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation.

A. E. Budner, of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., will preside at the session of the waxes and floor finishes division. The following papers will be offered:—"Zein in Protective Floor Finishes," by Thomas K. Maher and Robert D. Struthers, of Corn Products Refining Company; "Silicones, Their Influence on the Furniture Polish Market," by Thomas H. Reilly and Donald V. Brown, of the silicone products department of General Electric Company; "Disinfectant Test Methods," by Dr. Saul Keye, chief of the decontamination branch at Camp Detrick, Md. John W. Vanderhoff, of the physical research laboratory of Dow Chemical Company, will present a motion picture entitled, "Investigations of Polymer Latex Phenomena."

Gove the Luncheon Speaker

W. H. Gove, vice-president for sales of E. M. C. Recordings Corporation, will be the luncheon speaker. His topic will be "You Make the Difference." A. James Coulter, of Gulf Oil Corporation, will preside at a meeting of the automotive division. The following papers will be presented:—"Automotive Cooling System Cleaners—Why and How," by Jean Bordeaux, jr., manager of the product development section of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation; 'Activities of the ASTM Committee D-15 on Engine Antifreeze," by R. J. Holzinger, of Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, and "Report on Brake Fluid Product Survey for 1954," by C. E. Allderdice, jr., of Bell Telephone Company.

George W. Fiero, of Esso Standard Oil Company, will preside at the insecticide division meeting. The following papers will be presented:—"Studies on Mode of Action of Pyrethrins," by Dr. C. W. Kearns, of the University of Illinois; "The Structure, Life History and Habits of Insects as They Relate to Control," by Glen Lehker, professor of entomology at Purdue University; "Canadian Recommendations for Household Insect Control," by Dr. C. R. Twinn, head of the veterinary and medical entomological unit of the entomology division of the Canadian Department of Agricultulture; "Laboratory and Field Tests on Fly Repellants," by D. E. Howell, of Oklahoma A & M College and Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, of Phillips Petroleum Company, and "Report of the Household and Industrial Insecticide Product Survey for 1954," by Dr. Fiero.

A general session will open the program on May 17. The following papers will be presented:—"Who Worries About Business?" by Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers, Inc., and president of CSMA; "Using the Airlines in Your Business," by Thomas J. Harris, manager of airfreight sales for American Airlines; "The New Era in Labeling Requirements," by R. J. Morse, of Boyle-Midway, Inc., and "Products Liability and Labeling," by John D. Conner, counsel for CSMA. This will be followed by a round table discussion on "Use of Point-to-Point Purchase Displays in the Chemical Specialties Industry." Dr. Roger W. Roth, of Velsicol Corporation, will be chairman, and L. E. Carls, of Velsicol, and Daniel Kemper and Earl M. Reach, of Arvey Corporation, will be the panel members.

The afternoon session will be a joint meeting of the aerosol division and the disinfectant and sanitizers division. Charles E. Beach and A. G. Bowers, will preside. The following papers will be presented:—"Development of a Aerosol Room Deodorant," by Paul Checkovich, of Airchem,

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Inc.; "Glass Aerosols for Disinfectants and Antiseptics," by Dr. R. A. Mina, of Zonite Products Corporation; "Testing Aerosol Bombs for Germicidal and Sanitizing Activity," by L. S. Stuart and J. L. Friedl, of the Department of Agriculture; "The Cascade Impactor for Particle Size Analysis of Aerosols," by Dr. J. Mason Pilcher, of Battelle Memorial Institute, and "Report of the Special Glass Aerosol Advisory Committee," by Dr. Edmond G. Young, of the kinetic chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

The automotive division and the waxes and floor finishes division will hold a session with A. James Coulter and C. S. Kimball presiding. These papers will be offered:—"Will Your Label Precautions Weather the Climate?" by Dr. A. Haldane Gee, of Foster D. Snell, Inc.; "Hand and Semi-Automatic Labeling of Round Containers," by D. I. Long, of Atlantic Supply Company, and "Printing on Glass and Metal Containers," by Melvin Fuld, of Fuld Brothers.

Insecticide Division Plans

Carlos Kampmeier will preside at the meeting of the insecticide division. The following papers will be presented:—"The New Entomological Society of America," by Robert H. Nelson, executive secretary of the Entomological Society of America; "Does Fly Control on Livestock Pay?" by Dr. George C. Decker, of the Illinois Natural History Survey; "US Department of Agriculture Functions Under Public Law 518," by J. T. Coyne, Agricultural Research Service, and "The Kharpa Beetle," by Dr. L. S. Henderson, of the Department of Agriculture.

The final session will be that of the soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products division, with James M. Cloney presiding. These papers will be presented:—"Preparation and Stability of Radioactive Chromium Phosphate and Radioactive Bacteria for Use as Soil Tracer Indices," by E. H. Armbruster and G. M. Ridenour, of the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan; "Techniques for Evaluating Low-Foaming Detergents," by Manuel N. Fineman, Harold L. Greenwald and Charles G. Gebelein, of Rohm & Haas Company; "A New Class of Foam and Detergency Improvers," by R. L. Mayhew, A Stefick and C. F. Jelinek, of General Aniline & Film Corporation, and "Anti-Static Products," by Dr. R. D. Fine, of Atlas Powder Company.

Nat'l Starch Products Picks Four New Vice-Presidents

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has made Dr. Carlyle G. Caldwell, John F. Fitzgerald, Dr. Robert W. Merritt and S. F. Thune vice-presidents.

Dr. Caldwell has been assistant vice-president in charge of research since 1952. He joined the National Starch research staff in 1940. Mr. Fitzgerald, with the company since 1935, was made assistant vice-president in charge of starch sales two years ago. Dr. Merritt joined the company in 1937, became plant superintendent in Plainfield, N. J., and in 1946 was shifted to the manufacturing department. He was elected assistant vice-president in charge of manufacturing in 1951.

Mr. Thune, with National Starch since 1934, has been sales manager of the company's New England and Pacific coast divisions. In 1949 he was made sales manager of the midwest division, with headquarters in Chicago, and later became general manager of that unit. In 1951 Mr. Thune was elected assistant vice-president.

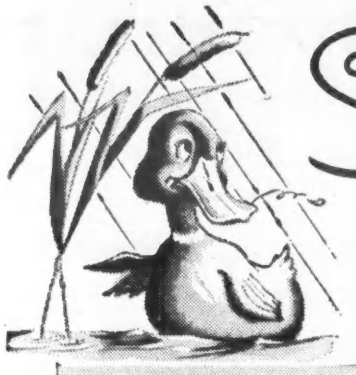
Hooker Elects Snyder V. P., Names Three in Durez Unit

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week elected John F. Snyder a vice-president of the concern. Mr. Snyder formerly was vice-president, secretary and a director of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, which recently was absorbed by Hooker (OPD, 5/2/55).

At the same time, Hooker appointed Alfred W. Hanmer, jr., vice-president of Durez Plastics Division in charge of sales, Dr. Walter H. Prahl vice-president of the Durez division in charge of research and development and Edward W. Mathias treasurer of the Durez Plastics Division.

American Oil Lets Contract

American Oil Company, New York, has awarded a contract to the Lummus Company of New York for the engineering, design and construction of a delayed-cooling unit at Amoco's new refinery near Yorktown, Va. The contract is one of several awarded by the company for the construction of a 35,000 barrels per day refinery, which is slated to get into operation late next year.



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	20	157	CHINA WOOD OIL
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	51.5	329	MINERAL SPIRITS
		1.3	6% COBALT NAPHTHENATE
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VEHICLE CONSTANTS: Solids 50%; Viscosity (Gardner) B-C; Acid Number (on solids) Less than 5

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P-55

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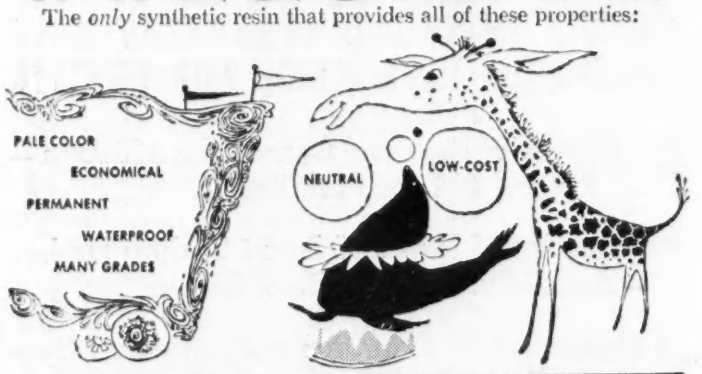

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Obituaries

Dr. Gustav Egloff

Dr. Gustav Egloff, well-known oil scientist, and director of research for Universal Oil Products Company, died April 29 in Chicago. He was sixty-nine years old. Dr. Egloff had served with Universal since 1917. His work on oil chemistry resulted in 300 patents on oil, coal and chemical processing held in his name.

Hal Pond Eastman

Hal Pond Eastman, retired vice-president and director of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died May 4 in Pasadena, Calif. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Eastman was president of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., Cyanamid's Canadian subsidiary from 1943 until 1950, and was elected a vice-president and director of Cyanamid in 1947. Following his retirement from active service in 1950, he continued his relationship with the company as a consultant until his death.

Mr. Eastman had also been active in several companies associated with Cyanamid, as a vice-president and director of Arizona Chemical Company and of Porocel Corporation, and as a director of Southern Minerals Corporation, Southern Pipeline Corporation and Southern Petroleum Corporation. Mr. Eastman joined Cyanamid as Chief Plant Engineer in 1913. In that capacity, and later as general superintendent of the company's Niagara Falls, Canada, plant, he was responsible for the design and installation of some of its most important equipment. He also made a major contribution to the development of a commercial process for producing cyanide, which attained wide use in gold and silver mines throughout the world.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, retired chairman of the board of Schieffelin & Co., New York, died April 29 in that city. He was eighty-nine years old.

Dr. Schieffelin joined the drug firm at the age of twenty-three after having received a PhD degree from the University of Munich, and in 1919 became treasurer of the firm, a position he held until 1922, when he was elected president.

Quincy Bent, retired vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Company, died May 5 in Bethlehem, Pa. He was seventy-five years old.

Gordon W. Cameron, vice-president and treasurer of Aluminum Company of America, died April 29 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was sixty years old.

Mrs. Lillian E. Cheney, proprietor of F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, died April 28 in that city. She was sixty years old.

Martin A. Daly, superintendent of the receiving department of Martin-Senour Co., Ltd., at Montreal, Que., died recently in that city.

Dr. Hilton I. Jones, a research chemist, and former professor of chemistry at Dakota Wesleyan University and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, died May 2 in Wilmette, Ill. He was seventy-two years old.

J. Paul Smith, president of Visking Corporation, died May 4.

Devoe Makes Cecil Wolfson Chairman, Endter President

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky., has announced the elections of Cecil Wolfson as chairman of the board of directors and E. William Endter as president. J. C. Nochel, vice-president of the company, has been elected a board member.

Vacancies were recently created on the fifteen-man board of Devoe by the resignations of Louis E. Wolfson, Cecil Wolfson and Alexander Rittmaster, who withdrew when the question of their eligibility to serve on the board of Montgomery Ward & Co. at the same time they were on the Devoe board was raised. Since then the candidacy of Cecil Wolfson for the Montgomery Ward board has been withdrawn.

Bids Wanted

Ethyl acetate, 7,370 gals., Alameda, Calif., inv. 383-942, May 13, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Hydrochloric acid, for period from date of award thru June 30, 1956, inv. 56C, June 20, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Paint, 1,000 gals. oil, interior, non penetrating flat, ready mixed paint, inv. NY-3D-61295, May 16, Gen. Services Adms., Region 2, Business Service, Center, N. Y., N. Y.; 4,500 gals exterior and interior gloss enamel, San Pedro, Calif., inv. 383-969, May 25, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 50 tons, for regeneration of zeolite water softeners, inv. 5-4620, May 10, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Reformatory, Chillicothe, O.; 1,380 100-lb. conts. rock salt, inv. AT-26783, May 13, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region IV, 50 7th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Eagle-Picher Buys Company

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced the purchase of Wilson & Hoppe Plastics, Whittier, Calif. The plant, it was said, will continue operat on as a department of the Fabricon products division of Eagle-Picher.

N. E. PVLA Plans Sports Night Dinner for Members, Families May 1

The New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association has planned a sports night meeting for May 13. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at the Kenmore hotel, Boston, with refreshments commencing an hour before. The evening's feature will be a ballgame between the Boston Red Sox and the Kansas City Athletics at Fenway Park at 8:30 p.m. Tickets for the game should be ordered not later than May 9, and reservations for the dinner made not later than May 11.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Greater competition among suppliers caused a price decrease in the egg albumin market last week. Most producers listed a 4 cent reduction in flake and powder material. Egg yolk was reduced 2 cents in some quarters. Chemicals remained in a steady but moderate request, with little increase in buying. Inventories were considered adequate to meet any new demand. Corn products moved slowly, but steadily, with consumers maintaining an active interest. Potato starch producers noted little change in the domestic market, but stated the imported Danish material was again available. Tanning materials were firm, with a fair amount of offers for prompt and later delivery being received.

Fiber consumption during March on the woolen and worsted systems was three percent below the February rate, but 15 percent above March, 1954, according to the Census Bureau. The weekly average raw wool consumption in March was 7,979,000 pounds (scoured basis), three percent below February, but 10 percent above March, 1954. The rate of consumption of carpet class wool decreased one percent compared to the previous month but increased eight percent compared to March last year, while consumption of apparel class wool was four percent below the February level, but 11 percent above that of March of last year. Fibers other than raw wood averaged 5,225,000 pounds, 4 percent below February average, but 22 percent above March last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
103.95	103.99	103.98	95.64

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Business remained on a steady, but moderate basis. Prices were unchanged. The Census Bureau reported that 8,181 short tons of sodium bichromate and chromate were produced during February 1955. This compares with 9,000 in January and 7,810 short tons for February 1954. Stocks at producing plants totaled 5,677 short tons as of February 28.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Quotations were unchanged and deliveries against contracts were fairly active. Trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Some 2,490 short tons of sodium hydrosulfite were produced during February, against 2,650 tons in January and 1,753 short tons for February 1954. Plant stocks on February 28 were 1,332 short tons, according to the Census Bureau.

Sulfonated Oils — The market was steady because of a slight upswing in buying interest. Producers noted that sales were still limited to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Market conditions were about the same, with sales continuing to a limited degree, trade sources indicated. Orders placed in the recent past were said to be filled with little or no difficulty. Prices were unchanged at a range of 65c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Present orders were being met easily, with sales restricted to prompt needs. Unchanged prices prevailed for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69; dark $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Pearl was maintained at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Other prices were unchanged and demand was said to be moderate. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 1,946,000 bushels to 32,012,000 bushels for the week ending April 29, compared with 19,761,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Although demand was reported quite active last week, increased competition among suppliers caused prices to drop in most quarters. Flake was lowered to a range of $1.64 to $1.66 per pound, as to quantity. Powder followed with a decrease to a range of $1.68 to $1.70, while technical remained unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Liquid egg production during March was down sharply from a year ago according to the Crop Reporting Board. The quantity produced totaled 67,855,000 pounds, compared with 92,959,000 pounds in March last year and the 1949-53 average of 87,072,000 pounds. Dried egg (egg solids) output totaled 2,357,000 pounds, compared with 3,140,000 pounds in March last year and the average of 6,244,000 pounds. March production consisted of 548,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 975,000 pounds of dried albumin and 834,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during March last year consisted of 239,000 pounds of whole egg, 1,217,000 pounds of dried albumin and 1,684,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—One quarter dropped the yolk price 2c. to a range of $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, while others maintained 2c. higher. Chief reason for the flexibility was increased competition. Buyers limited purchases to actual needs. Yolk production for March totaled 834,000 pounds, as compared with 1,684,000 pounds a year ago, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Potato Starch—Domestic material continued scarce last week. Conditions remained steady, with imports from Holland moving quite well, according to suppliers. Reports also indicated that some Danish and French material is now available, but not to any large extent. Domestic prices were still listed as nominal with Maine at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, and Idaho at 6¾c. per pound, same basis. Dutch listings showed a range of 7.90c. to 7.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, for prompt shipments and French starch at 7.35c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

France has opened new quotas for export of raw calfskins and horsehides to the United States in amounts of 540 and 375 metric tons, respectively. Licenses, valid for 3 months without privileges of renewal, will be issued by the Office des Changes and at the outset will be limited to 20 tons, salted weight, per exporter.

Exporters who do not fully use their export licenses will forfeit the right to export for 1 year from date of issue of the incompletely used license.

Prices must be approved by the French Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Chestnut Extract—The market was steady at current levels, although business was still spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots; same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Inquiry for prompt shipment was slightly on the increase, but trading was said to be light. Quotations were unaltered. African bark was quoted at $68.50 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment, Colombian at $58 per ton, nd Ecuador, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Prices were the same as previous listings, with buying interest chiefly for prompt shipment. Assorted JI's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, crushed, $78 to $80, and Bombay $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock plus duty.

Quebracho Extract — Immediate shipment inquiry was the only reported activity in the market last week. Solid ordinary was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Consumers inquiry was moderate with sales restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Cups ranged from $46 to $48, exdock. Beards were in liimited supply and nominal at $66 to $68 per ton, same basis. Extract was firm at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—All grades were maintained at previous prices. Consumers showed good inquiry for prompt shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin, was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of this market last week, was the advance in soybean oil due to improved consuming demand and the lower soybean meal market. Refiners absorbed sizable quantities for prompt requirements. Other edible oils also was stronger, especially cottonseed oil, which reflected limited offers of crude for nearby shipment. Corn oil was higher. Peanut oil was scarce and maintained at the recent advance. Crude coconut oil was weak and lower, with copra. Rice bran oil was inactive and easy.

Tallow and greases were sharply lower due chiefly to slackened export business. Export inquiry was reported quite active, but actual business was extremely quiet. Domestic demand was moderate on a price scale downward. Lard closed firmer, and oleo stearine was off fractionally Grease and tallow oils were unsettled, but quotably unchanged.

Conditions in drying oils remained steady, despite light consuming demand. Linseed oil was maintained at current prices and reflected firm flaxseed and low cost of meal. Tung oil also was inactive, but well held. Oiticica oil trading was light and spotty at unchanged quotations.

Further weakness was noted in soybean meal and prices were off about $2 per ton. Demand for oilmeals continued light and confined to actual needs. Linseed meal was unchanged and nominal, while cottoseed oil remained steady as production was tendered to the government.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consumers limited purchases to prompt needs. Domestic grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian oil moved in fair volume and offered at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Market was quiet and lower. Crude was quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May shipment with trading at 11¼c. for June. At New York tankcars were lower at 12½c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was firmer and higher. Sales were reported at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lifted to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued steady, reflecting the strength of crude oil. Trading in futures was centered in the July delivery, which reached new season's highs, but were not sustained. Price fluctuations were narrow, the market scoring slight gains. Cash oil was higher with crude. Refined salad was lifted to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Offers of crude were scarce and the market strong. Tankcars were 13¾c. per pound, bid in the southeast, with sales and bids at 13½c. in the Valley at 13⅛c. to 13¼c. in Texas, according to location.

FOA allocated $5,000,000 to the United Kingdom for the purchase of cottonseed oil; $5,163,000 for lard and $1,000,000 for linseed.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in March totaled 2,314 tankcars, against 4,262 in February and 3,336 in March last year. Total for eight months, August-March inclusive was 25,305 tankcars, compared with 18,038 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of March was estimated at 16,589 tankcars, against 29,048 a year ago.

Reports from India stated that the government will license exports of cottonseed oil freely through July 31 and has abolished export duty.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	32	15.65	15.45	15.44@15.49
July	149	15.54	15.34	15.31@15.35
September	1	14.62	14.62	14.46@14.55
October	9	14.28	14.10	14.07@14.09
December	23	14.15	13.97	13.97S
January	2	14.03	14.00	13.90@13.97

Total sales, 216 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 13½c. bid tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading light. Old process and solvent meal offered at $60.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $14.50 per ton and $18.50, sacked same basis, May shipment.

Linseed—This market remained steady at former quotations, reflecting the low cost of meal. Trading was limited to fill-in needs. Raw oil was quoted at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, May-July delivery and 13c., exwarehouse, and it was doubtful if quotations could have been shaded on firm bids. Withdrawals continued to move in good volume against current contracts.

Minneapolis.—Buying of linseed oil tapered off following the moderate volume of business accomplished the preceding week, area crushers reported for nearby and July-September delivery. Prices held steady at 12.8c. per pound, raw, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and the warehouse basing price 13c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,300,000	6,900,000
Since Sept. 1	264,260,000	212,280,000

Flaxseed—Flaxseed stocks in all positions totaled 23,900,000 bushels, April 1, compared with 27,292,000 bushels a year ago and 19,511,000 bushels, April 1, 1953, it was reported by the Crop Reporting Board.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed was up to $3.30 a bushel last week as crushers satisfied requirements. Purchases in the spot market amounted to 12 cars while "to-arrive" bookings totaled 60 cars and around 36,000 bushels in odd lots and cleanup lots. Receipts of flaxseed at the market (for all accounts) ran to 66 cars as against 54 cars the previous week and 84 cars in the like week last year. Ideal weather made for good progress in flax seeding operations in the upper Midwest. There still were complaints from the Red River Valley area of Minnesota-North Dakota that the land was too wet for field work.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	119,000	138,250	66,500	29,750
Since Sept. 1	20,238,000	15,742,150	4,650,000	3,186,650

Oiticica—Trading was less active, but the market was unchanged and fairly steady. Tankcars were quoted at 12c. to 12¼c. per pound, New York, prompt deliv-

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, cod, ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ⅜c. per lb.
choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Rice bran, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 7, 1954
104.94	105.57	106.69	119.66

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during March and February, 1955, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	March	February
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	36,302	84,193
Crushed or used	438,002	513,729
Stocks at mills	1,010,361	1,412,061

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	150,978,000	169,946,000
Stocks at mills	66,876,000	67,004,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	161,402,000	141,252,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	[1]568,369,000	545,824,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	218,928	254,430
Stocks at mills	278,909	257,064

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	98,197	114,203
Stocks at mills	67,434	68,917

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]139,583	[2]165,675
Stocks at mills	317,298	356,759

[1] Includes 329,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported to the Census Bureau as owned by CCC. This figure, as well as the February 28 figure of 334,000,000 pounds includes quantities sold for export but not lifted. As of March 31 CCC reported it had removed about 14,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil from inventory and placed in transit to other storage all of which accounted for in reports to the Census Bureau.

[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for March and February, respectively: Total, 606.6 and 603.6; first cut, 569.7 and 572.8; second cut, 612.3 and 613.6; and mill run, 605.6 and 604.8.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: March

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during March and February, 1955, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	March	February
Receipts	361,595	326,656
Crushed	585,750	593,298
Stocks at mills	526,484	730,639

Refined Oils

	Pounds	
Produced	219,803,000	187,174,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	107,732,000	128,114,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	210,643,000	214,038,000
Stocks at mills	42,544,000	45,828,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	444,323	450,500
Stocks at mills	100,352	90,968

ery. Drums were held at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest continued slow. Stocks on spot were quotably unchanged. Spanish oil was offered at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, and Tunisian, $2.15 to $2.20, same basis, which were shadeable for sizable lots. Interest in shipments from primary sources also was inactive.

Palm—Demand was confined to actual needs. Clarified was unchanged at 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound, drums, spot and tankcars, 11¼c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and firm. Tankcars were maintained at 18c. per pound, mills in the southeast. Trading was reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New Orleans. Offers were limited. Refined was steady at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Department of Agriculture has announced an increase of 7½ percent in the peanut marketing quota (from 740,600 to 796,145 tons) and in the individual peanut acreage allotments for the 1955 crop of peanuts. Department officials explained that the increase was viewed as necessary because of the extremely small carryover resulting from the short 1954 crop and lower probable domestic production from the 1955 allotted acreage than was estimated September 30, 1954.

Rapeseed—Business as reported light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged at 16c. per pound, New York, May-June delivery and 15¾c., July forward.

Sesame—The Indian government has announced that export licenses will be issued freely through July 31 and export duty has been reduced from 300 rupees to 75 rupees per ton.

Soybean—Improved demand for crude for refiners account, coupled with lower meal strengthened the market. Prices were up fractionally. Sales were reported at the close at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, first half May; 11½c., straight June and 11¼c., July-August, same basis. Refined was ⅜c. higher with salad quoted at 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in March totaled 3,850 tankcars, against 3,409 in February and 3,509, March last year. Total for six months, October-March inclusive was 22,079 tankcars, compared with 21,508 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of March was placed at 4,954 tankcars against 11,056, a year ago. Soybean stocks in all storage positions on April 1 totaled nearly 177,000,000 bushels the largest stocks for this date, against 117,000,000 bushels a year ago and 147,000,000 bushels, April 1, 1953, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	14	11.76	11.25	11.53@11.67
July	26	11.20	10.78	11.10@11.14
September	5	10.83	10.83	10.70@10.76
December	7	10.34	10.23	10.23@10.26
March	9	10.30	10.16	10.25S

Total sales, 61 contracts.

Tung—Trading was spotty. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Imported oil was well held at 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Domestic also was maintained at 22⅜c. to 22½c., f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 24⅞c. to 25¼c., spot depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Buying interest was reported slow. Shipments were merely nominal at $105 to $110 per ton, c. and f.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	39,420	2,374,000
Previous week	2,619,000	2,426,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,462,850	1,200,000
Total this year	41,297,315	23,408,000
Corresponding period, 1954	25,742,750	13,006,000

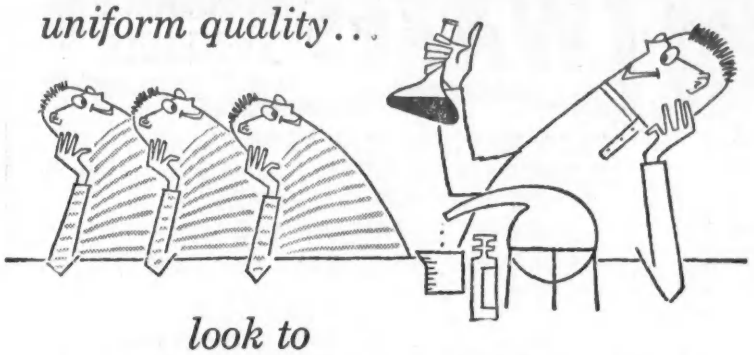
Cocoa Butter—Further weakness developed and prices dropped to 58c. to 64c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Copra—Business was reported light. Shipments were slightly lower and offered at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lower tallow was reflected in this market and all grades dropped frac-

For dependability and uniform quality...



look to

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The consistent high quality and uniformity of Emery Animal Fatty Acids are your assurance of *consistently outstanding* performance in your specific application. That's why you never risk the reputation of your products or your company when you buy Emery Animal Fatty Acids.

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SPECIFICATIONS

PRODUCT	Titer °C	Iodine Value (Wijs)	Maximum Color Lovibond (Yellow/Red)	Free Fatty Acid (as % Oleic)	Acid Value	Saponification Value
Emery 530 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.0-42.0	55-65	60/20—5¼" Cell	100—103	199—205	201—207
Emery 531 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.5-42.5	53-58	35/10—5¼" Cell	100.5—103.5	200—206	202—208

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These and numerous standard ADOLS, immediately available for shipment in car lots or tank cars from eight strategically located warehouses, are forerunners of advanced alcohols under development for manufacture at ADM, Ashtabula, Ohio.
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tionally. Trading was light and spotty. Yellow declined to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white all hog, 8¼c.; not all hog, 7⅞c.; house, 6¼c. and brown, 5⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Market developed a steadier tone, advancing fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Demand was limited to actual needs. Extra was quoted at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine was easier, ranging from 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Lack of export business weakened the market and prices declined fractionally. Moderate demand was reported for domestic use on a scale downward. Export interest was fairly active, but trading was quiet. Bleachable fancy was lower at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7c.; special, 6¾c. and No. 1, 6⅜c. Edible was nominal at 10¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Light offers for shipment kept this market steady. Prompt shipment was maintained at 10¼c. per pound, ex-dock. Buying interest was quiet. Stocks on spot were firmer and held at 11c. per pound, drums, for small lots.

Refined Fish — Business was reported fair for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Light pressed was held at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was inactive. Offers of new crop oil were quoted at 8c. per pound, tankcars, f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf ports and 7¾c., works, Atlantic coast. Buyers ideas were about ½c. less. Old crop oil was in limited supply and nominal at 8¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. works.

Los Angeles.—The market was generally dull with buying interest light and no trading reported. Crude tuna oil quoted 6c. per pound, nominal, f.o.b. San Pedro; 6¼c. asked. New crop menhaden oil quoted 6¾c. per pound, Gulf. All stocks of Canadian herring oil, f.o.b. Vancouver, have been depleted. Re-sale crude sardine oil offered 9c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

Moderate volume of business was noted for prompt delivery. Animal fatty acids were well held at prevailing quotations. Deliveries also former orders also were in good request. Vegetable acids were in fair demand for actual needs. All grades were steady and quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Last week the government offered for sale approximately 2,350 tons of cottonseed meal for domestic or export delivery to the highest bidder. Oil mills do not seem to have large stocks at any point. Demand continued slow. Meal forty percent was unchanged at $60 per ton sacked, Memphis; $62 Alabama, and $65 Georgia and South Carolina mills, May shipment.

Linseed Meal — Market tone steady. Trading still spotty.

Minneapolis. — The linseed meal market showed some improvement following the previous week's decline, crushers reported. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted around $55 to $55.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal continued to draw a premium of $4 a ton over expeller. Shipments of meal continued good for this time of the year.

Shipments of meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	10,680,000	9,540,000
Since Sept. 1	485,820,000	495,190,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Market was merely nominal at $78 per ton sacked, for forty-five percent meal. Offers were nil.

Soybean Meal — Feed manufacturers continued to buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. The feed business was reported slow. Due to the fairly limited movement of beans to processing plants, meal stocks are not burdensome. Prices were easier. Meal, forty-four percent bulk was quoted at $55 per ton Decatur for May-June; $54.50 for July-September shipment and southeastern produced meal at $60 Mississippi Valley points, bulk, May shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax — Strong tone featured this market. Crude was scarce and maintained at the recent advance. African crude was held at 64c. to 65c. per pound, prompt delivery. Refined grades also were firm, with crude. Business continued spotty.

Carnauba — Slow demand and liberal offers of consigned wax kept this market unsettled. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Quantity buying could have shaded asking prices. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Crude Ceara was nominal at 60c. to 63c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 64c. to 66c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Yellow Ceara was unchanged at 95c. to 97c., and Parnahyba, $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, same basis. Refined grades were inactive and unchanged.

Ouricury—Demand continued light and spotty. Pure refined was quoted at 90c. to 92c. and technical at 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to quantity.

Hydroabietyl Alcohol Prices Are Reduced by Hercules

A reduction ranging from 16 to 19 percent in the price of hydroabietyl alcohol, has been announced by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Hercules said that economies resulting from a recently completed expansion program, were the major factors in the price reduction. The output of hydroabietyl alcohol has been more than doubled through the increase in production facilities.

The reduction brings the price of hydroabietyl alcohol down from 31 cents per pound to 25 cents per pound in tankcars. Similar reductions are in effect for other types of shipments. The expansion was carried out at the company's synthetics department plant at Burlington, N. J.

9—Podbielniak, Type 316 S.S. centrifugal, multistage, counter-current liquid-liquid solvent extractors. 1 Serial #6060, 8 Serial #6070, Engineering data available. Original Cost 1947—$12,500 ea. Used.
Price $2,500 ea.
1—Buffalo Vac 12" x 18" Drum Drier S.S. Blade and Drum. Used.
Price $1,500
3—Devine single door vacuum shelf driers. 6 shelves, 9" apart. 80 square feet effective pan surface. Drawing available. Replacement cost $5,500 ea.
New. Price $2,500 ea.
1—Dean Brothers Pump 7 x 7 x 10 Duplex Double Acting Piston Type Pump. Durable S.S. Valve Service. Replacement cost $1,200.
New. Price $600
3—Polar Stills, 3 Rotameters, 1 Tapered Tantalum condensor, 1 Copper condensor 24 square feet. 1 Tilting Kettle on casters, 200 gallon.
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BOILERS—304 HP Kewanee 125 PSI H.R.T. 500 HP Heine 180 PSI 2-drum 40,000#/hr.
CENTRIFUGES—40" Fletcher, SS, Susp., bottom discharge, 15 HP.
40" Tolhurst steel, Susp., bottom discharge, 7½ HP.
20" Tolhurst, SS, underdriven, perf. basket, 1 HP.
COLUMNS—8'x36'x⅜" steel, welded. NEW.
72"x29'8" SS 347, welded, 21 trays, 15" spacing, 40 caps/tray.
19"x28' Karbate #22 packed, 25 PSI. NEW.
COMPRESSORS—York 310 ton Freon Refrigeration System, complete 300 HP. NEW.
1800 CFM, I. R. PRE-2, 300 HP, 100 PSI.
327 CFM, I. R. Imperial, 60 HP, 100 PSI.
CONDENSERS—3400 sq. ft. 52"x19'x½" 150 PSI.
2200 sq. ft. 84"x16' 40 PSI.
200 sq. ft. SS 316 tubes 200 PSI, steel shell 100 PSI.
100 sq. ft. SS 347, 2 pass shell 40 PSI, 6 pass tubes 60 PSI. NEW.
DRYERS—30"x8' Rotary Vac., collector & condenser, 50 PSI.
5'x15' Rotary Vac., jktd., 20% nickel clad, 500 sq. ft. condenser.
5'x6' single drum, atmospheric.
FILTERS—8'x12' Feinc, steel, string disch.
8'x10' Oliver, steel & wood, agitated.
Bowser #3 Everdur tank, SS screens.
Sweetland #5, SS lined, hyd. close.
KILNS—502-20 & 604-20 Roto Louvres.
34"x16'6", 4'x20', 4'x42', 4'6"x50', 5'x24', 5'x35', 5'x40', 5'x67', 6'x60', 8'x72', 8'x125', 9'x80'.
MIXERS—#1 Simpson, Style B.
67, 27 & 10 cu. ft. SS, jkt'd., spiral & paddle.
300 gal. Baker Perkins 18-DIM, SS, double arm, tilt.
100 gal. Baker Perkins, jkt'd., double arm tilt.
50 gal. W.&P. Size 14BB, double sigma, tilt.
TANKS—Storage & Pressure, 200 gal. to 25,000 bbl.
PROPANE TANKS—(4) NEW, 30,000 gal. cap.
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4—SHARPLES C-27 SUPER-D-HYDRATORS 316 S.S. VAPOR TIGHT, XP TIMERS AND SWITCHES.

2—BUFLOVAK 6'x5'6" SINGLE DRUM MONEL FLAKERS.

3—SCHALLER 4'x13' 316 S.S. REACTORS WITH TUBULAR CALANDRIAS, 513 SQ. FT. EACH.

1—PFAUDLER 250 GAL. HASTELLOY "C" REACTOR.

2—I. R. JET REFRIGERATION UNITS 208 AND 136 TONS.

1—PATTERSON 7'6" CONICAL BLENDER, RUBBER LINED.

1—RIETZ 30' "THERMOSCREW" CONVEYOR DRYER, 304 S.S.

1—ILLCO DUPLEX ION EXCHANGE NEUTRALIZER, 316 S.S.

1—COLONIAL 5,000 GAL. 316 S.S. TANK.

1—PFAUDLER 2,300 GAL. GLASS LINED TANK.

2—LINK BELT TWIN SCREW CONVEYORS, 316 S.S., 18"x10', 18"x72'.

10—Alberger Karbate Heat Exchangers, 370, 255, 188, 170, 159, 70 and 16.4 sq. ft.

2—Schaller 93.8 sq. ft. nickel Heat Exchangers.

2—Pfaudler 2300, 1200 gal. glass lined Tanks.

1—316 S.S. Hopper, 7500 gal.

2—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 3A, 5 HP XP motors.

5—Lawrence 316 S.S. Vertical Centrifugal Pumps 3" and 4".

4—Link Belt 12" rubber belt Conveyors, totally enclosed 30' to 77' cc.

7—Sturtevant, American spark proof Blowers, 7900 to 17,500 cfm.

2000 ft. 2" to 4" Saran lined pipe with fittings and 200 valves—316 S.S. fittings and valves—Karbate glass and glass lined pipe and fittings—instruments—explosion proof motors—fixtures—steel buildings.

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$3,000,000 Gas Recycling Plant consisting of 6—600 HP I.R. Gas Engine driven Compressors, 2400 sq. ft. Condensers, Pressure Vessels, Pumps, Air Compressors, etc. . . . Send for Bulletin.

DRYERS

2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', steel.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
3—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacs.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8'.
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS

3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
1—Day #30 Imperial double arm, 75 gals.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP, NEW.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
1—Hardinge 6'x22', Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl, continuous, 310 S.S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended, steel, perforated basket, M.D.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x6' S.S. Rotary Vacuum, UNUSED.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 Filter, Steel.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
2—#5, #7 Sweetland Filters with S.S. covered leaves.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
2—Stokes #DD2 and #D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.
6—Nash vacuum pumps H8, H7, H6, #4.
7—Durco S.S. centrifugal pumps 1" to 3".

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1—7150 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.
1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
16—Stainless Steel Stock Pots—30 gal., 16 gal., 14 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9"x10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

RECENT PURCHASES

1—Day 30 gal. double arm sigma blade Jacketed Mixer.

1—Sturtevant Lab. Jaw Crusher.

1—Sturtevant Lab. Roll Crusher.

1—Blaw-Knox 15 gal. T347 Stainless Steel Pilot Plant (Resin Kettle, Jkt. & Agit.)

2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.

3—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D, D-6 & F.

1—Pneu-Vac. 13" St. St. Dust Collector.

1—4' x 5' Patterson Steel Ball Mill, Jacketed.

1—Allis Ch. 6' x 16' Contin. Steel Ball Mill.

3—Pebble Mills—72" x 96"; 31" x 31".

2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator with 145 sq. ft. hairpin coil.

1—425 sq. ft. St. St. Calandria.

4—Steel Reboilers, 785 sq. ft.

5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St. Unused.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.

5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., up to 50 ch.

1—Sweetland #2 Filter.

400' T316 Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe, 2½", Unused.

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TYPICAL ITEMS FROM OUR INVENTORY

Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
Pfaudler Stainless Jacketed Agitated Reactors; 50 gal. and 75 Gal.
755 Gal. Stainless Vacuum Still, 4'6"x6' with Coils and Alum. Column 18"x15'.
Stainless Calandria Section; 185 Sq. Ft. area; 300 Stainless Tubes, ¾"x38".
Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5'x5'.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50"x17'.
Struthers-Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft. surface; 200 PSI.
Stainless Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor, 5'x91" with Jet Evactor and Barometric Condenser.
Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60"x17' and 84"x15'6".
Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator: Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
Lummus Copper Bubble Cap Alcohol Rectification Unit; 5 sections; 18"x21' overall.
Porter Type 316 S.S. 30 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
Stainless Steel 63 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer; 36"x100".
Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Steel Ribbon Mixer; 5'x10'.
J. H. Day 400 Lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 22"x70"x28".
J. H. Day Jacketed Double Ribbon Blender; Size 30"x78"x34" with 10 HP motor.
J. H. Day Stainless Clad Jacketed Double Ribbon Blender; 1,250 lbs.; 30"x78"x39" motorized.
NEW FMC 2000 lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 70 cu. ft.
Patterson Stainless Conical Tumbling Mixer; 64 cu. ft. with 7½ HP XPL motor.
Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer, 30"x68".
Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28"x12'.
4 Gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with cover; motorized; 11"x10"x8—¾".
W. & P. Type Heavy Duty Double Arm Jcktd. Mixer; 100 gal. working.
Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
Baker Perkins 300 Gal. Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer; Size 18 DIM with 30 HP motor.
Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer. 5'x5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
Arlington Giant Double Holder Paint Rejuvenator with 2 HP XPL motor.
Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
Simpson Intensive Muller Type Mixer; Model 'O'; 36"x15"; Jacketed.
Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝"x19', complete.
Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61"x68".
Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79"x74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
3 Nickel 90 Gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles; 30"x30".
Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 30"x60"; 60"x84"; 40"x120".
Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20"x69"; 20"x86", 40"x60".
Robinson Single Deck Screen No. 11; 20"x72" motorized.
Robinson Triple Deck Gyro Sifters; 30"x96", motorized.
Orville Simpson Rotex Triple Deck Sifter; 18"x80" with 1½ HP motor.
Orville Simpson Rotex Double Deck Sifter; No. 82; 40"x120".
Abbe Blutergess Turbine Sifter No. 1; motorized.
Witte Stainless Steel Sifters; 21"x67"; 31"x77" and 21"x10', complete.
2 Tyler Hummer Screens, 4'x5', with Magnetic Vibrators and Screw Conveyors.
A. O. Smith; Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 135 PSI; 10'x30'.
Horizontal Lithcote lined Tank; 3500 gal. 6'x17'.
Oliver Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter; Pan 7' Dia.; Stainless Contacts, complete with Drive and Discharge Mechanism.
Baker Perkins 3CS Slurry Feeder; Screw Type; Type 316 Stainless; Motorized.
Shriver & Sperry Aluminum Filter Presses; 12", 18", 30", 36".
Shriver & Sperry Stainless Filter Presses; 12" and 18".
2 Enzinger Pressure Filters; 15 leaves in tank 48"x91", 360 sq. ft. each.
Sparkler S.S. Filter Model 18 D 6.
Sparkler S.S. Filter 14" with Scavenger.
Sweetland No. 5 S.S. Lined Filter with 30 leaves on 2" Centers.
Sweetland No. 12 Filter having 32 leaves on 4½" Centers.
Feinc S.S. Drum Filter 5'x4' with string discharge, drive, reduction unit, motor.
Patterson-Columbia Separator; Type RDE; chromed and tinned contacts; 7½ HP.
A.T.&M. 30" S.S. Suspended Centrifuge, plow discharge; 20 HP.
A.T.&M. 42" Stainless Suspended Centrifugal; 30/15 HP.
Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
DeLaval Nozzle Ejector Stainless Centrifuge or Yeast Separator.
De Laval Centrifugals; Models 44-11 and Type 94-11; industrial AA-00 5 HP. XPL.
Bird 36"x50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40 HP.
Bird 18"x23" Continuous Steel Centrifuge with solid conical bowl.
Bird 40"x60" Continuous Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 50 H.P.
Horizontal Vulcanizer, 6'x10'; Simplex Door; ASME-U69; at 125#PSI.
Buflovak Stainless Clad Vac. Filter-Dryer; Jktd; 78"x58", complete.
Ross Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 1100 sq. ft. surface area.
American Ring Roll Pulverizer with 50 HP 3/60/220-440 V motor.
Mikro Pulverizers; Models Bantam, 2SI, 2TH, 2SCB and 4 F.
Raymond Imp Mills; Models OO, OOOO, #32, #47 with accessories.
International type X24 Pebble Mill 8'x8' with 50 HP gearmotor.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5'x8'; 6'x6' and 6'x8'.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 10' diameter x 48" face.
Hersey 5'x26' Counter Current Gas Fired Dryer; Atmospheric.
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 30"x10', complete.
Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer No. 12; shelves 40"x42".
Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30"x20'.
Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60" with Accessories.
C.E. Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. evap. per hour.
Raymond Flash Drying System including No. 47 Imp Mill, Dust Collector, Cyclone, Gas Fired Indirect Heater, and accessories.
Louisville Steam Tube Dryer; 54"x40' with Cooler 38"x20'.
Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102"; Dust Collector & access.
2 Nickel Plated steam-heated Drying Drums; 48"x48".
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Ross Gas Fired Indirect Heater; 3,280,000 BTU per hr.; 5000 CFM.
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1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
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1—Read S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer 10 gal.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass lined jacketed Reactor 75 psi.

1—Banbury Laboratory Experimental Mixer with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Day S.S. Double Arm Jacket Mixer Sigma Blades, 50 gal.

1—Struther Wells Northmaster Vacuum Mixer Double Arm Dispersion Blades, 50 gal.

1—Stokes Model 114-5 Cooling Drum 5' x 13'-6"

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6—Simpson #0 and #1 Intensive Mixers.

2—Feinc type 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge, 6'6" x 6'.

2—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge, 3' x 3'.

1—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge, 5' x 3'.

2—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

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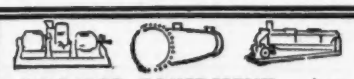

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1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 6'x22".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60" & 100".
4—New Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 45 steel tubes, 2 passes.
1—Kennedy-Van Baun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 500 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
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4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
3—Crystallizers—10' long.
1—Patterson Kelly Blender 5 cu. ft. Stainless Steel, with baffle plates and 1 H.P. motor.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
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High Speed Roller Mills, medium speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co. 249 Orient Avenue Jersey City 5. N J

For Sale 3—Completely reconditioned, all bronze, perforated type centrifugal baskets with bronze hoops 36" diameter, 20" deep, three spokes for 1200 RPM motor driven centrifuge. 1—Completely reconditioned, all bronze, 36" curb for above centrifuge. In reply refer to OPD 645.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 651.

Wanted: S. S. Reactor—1200 to 2500 gallons; 50# W. P. jacket; full internal vacuum, with or without agitator. Dowtherm Boiler—1½ to 2½ million BTU/hr. gas or oil. Give price, description, and location. Refer replies to OPD 657.

36" C.I. plate and frame filter press, side feed, open delivery; 30-1½" frames. Shell and tube condenser, 350-400 square feet. Stainless Steel tubes required. Haveg 41 tank 3-4,000 gallons capacity. OPD 659.

Wanted: Lab kettle—stainless steel—agitated—jacketed minimum 500 p.s.i. internal pressure. OPD 660.

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Custom drying and furnacing. Batch or continuous. 200° F. to 2,000° F. Also custom crushing, grinding, blending and packaging of ores, pigments, etc. Warehouse and storage facilities. OPD 652.

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Intermediates at a discount—9,600 lbs. O-Chlor Phenol (Monsanto); 7,000 lbs. O-Chloraniline (Monsanto); 1,000 lbs. Meta Cresol (Koppers); 2,500 lbs. Ethylene Thiourea (Sharples); 8,000 gallons Nitric Acid (42°Be). Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y., INdependence 1-4100.

Clearance—below schedule prices—1 ton Calcmel, F. W. Berk; Hexachlorethane—10 tons; Calcium Oxalate—1000 pounds; Carbazole; Zinc Stearate; Dresenate X; Oxamide; stored in New York. Write Chemical Commodities, Inc., 300 S. Blake, Olathe, Kansas.

PLANTS OFFERED

For Sale or Merger: Completely equipped agricultural chemical plant now producing 2, 4-D, 2, 4, 5-T basically. Also completely equipped for liquid and dust formulation. Our Brand name is known all over the world. Present management will remain. Price less than $100,000.00. Courtesy to brokers. Write OPD 656.

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Chemical Import export merchanting house of long standing seeking an experienced trader with established American and Foreign connections in heavy industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals. Advise in writing complete background and salary desired. OPD 653.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemicals—Experienced man—14 years with last employer—Purchasing—Order Department and Office Management. Industrial chemicals. Metropolitan area preferred. OPD 661.

POSITIONS WANTED

Overseas: Competent executive available, commercially versed—chemicals, dyestuffs, insecticides, fertilizers; especially South American, far eastern markets. Arriving New York mid-May from Europe and Brazil. OPD 662.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Paint, Lacquer and adhesive chemist leaving middle of May for Europe, will undertake several assigments of short duration. Reply OPD 663.

Manufacturers' Representative contacting chemical specialty manufacturers in Michigan and Ohio will accept one or two additional accounts. OPD 649.

Scientist Shortage

—Continued from page 5

ment. An additional $1,000,000,000 is being spent by the United States in government laboratories.

"We have witnessed a rapid growth of industrial research during the seventeen years of IRI's existence," he continued. "Industrial research is important to national defense and the conservation of natural resources. And because competition is becoming keener for the consumer's dollar, all major companies can be expected to increase their research budgets and many new companies will enter the field. It is the responsibility of the IRI to help meet this growth by fostering improved methods for doing research."

Dr. Robert D. Coghill, director of research for Abbott Laboratories, became a vice-president, president-elect and a director of IRI. The institute's new president-elect joined Abbott Laboratories in 1945 and was made director of research in 1946. From 1939 to 1945 he headed the fermentation division of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture. This laboratory is credited with pioneering the production methods which paved the way for the manufacture of penicillin during World War II. Dr. Coghill taught chemistry at Yale University from 1924 to 1939.

Two new members of the institutes board of directors, elected to three-year terms, are Harry C. Martin, vice-president of research and development for the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Charles A. Stokes, director of research and development for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Salk Vaccine Controls

—Continued from page 3

the food, drugs and cosmetic act for the vaccine to leave professional hands in its distribution. He said that strict enforcement of the present laws would insure the flow of the vaccine through proper channels.

Although there have been suggestions of a black market in the vaccine in some areas, no evidence has been brought to light by the government that such conditions actually exist. It was learned that reports of a black market got started when quantities of the vaccine other than that earmarked for the polio foundation's program found its way into commercial channels.

Packaging Mix-up Explained

The reason for this, it was explained, was that some of the vaccine had been packaged in quantities smaller than that which the foundation desired. The orders of the foundation call for the vaccine to be packaged in vials of 9 cubic centimeters but some of the vaccine had been packaged by the manufacturers in 1 c.c. and 3 c.c. ampouls. When the foundation rejected the smaller quantities, they were distributed through the regular channels of trade.

Fertilizer Bids Are Invited

The General Services Administration will open bids at 1 p.m., EDT, May 16, on supplying 340 metric tons of fertilizers for shipment to Bolivia under invitation No. 11-235-99-5004. The material to be purchased is 200 tons of diammonium phosphate and 140 tons of ammonium phosphate, to be available for delivery by June 15.

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Chemists' Institute Meeting

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ing the afternoon the following papers will be presented:—"Working With Salesmen," by J. Warren Kinsman, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; "Motivation of Production People," by Mark Putnam, executive vice-president of Dow Chemical Company; "Evaluating Commercial Chemical Development Effort," by Dr. Thomas H. Vaughn, vice-president of Colgate-Palmolive Company; "The Chemist and Management," by Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-president of the board of Johns-Mansville Corporation, and "Controlling the Controller," by W. I. McNeill, management consultant.

Dr. Donald B. Keyes, president, will preside at the Gold Medal Banquet that evening. Dr. W. H. Lycan, vice-president and director of Johnson & Johnson, will speak for the medalist. Dr. Foster D. Snell, chairman of the AIC jury of medal award, will present the medal and the acceptance address will be given by Dr. Carl S. Marvel, research professor of organic chemistry at the University of Illinois. His topic will be "Some Experiences With Students in Chemistry."

On May 13 the following papers will be presented:—"Sizing Up New Members for the Team," by Dr. George L. Royer, administrative assistant to the general manager of the research division of American Cyanamid Company; "Utilizing Consultants," by Dr. Paul W. Bachman, vice-president of Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.; "Mishandling Research People," by Dr. Warren C. Lothrop, vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and "Working With Technical Writers," by David H. Killeffer, consultant.

A luncheon meeting will feature an announcement of honorary membership awards for the coming year, to be made by Dr. Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the committee on honorary membership. John N. Nair, assistant director of research for Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., will be the speaker for the honorary membership recipient and President Keyes will present the membership to Dr. Paul D. V. Manning, vice-president in charge of research and development for International Minerals & Chemical Corporation.

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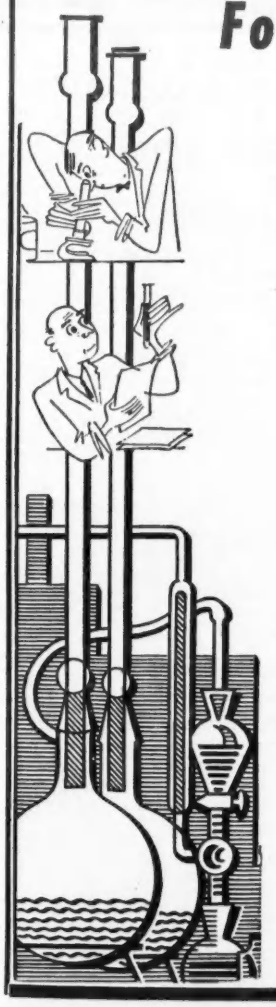

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